The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 7. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1896. NO. 42

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 20, 1895.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M.	A.M.		
New York	8.00	12.15	.....	9.30	.....	.....
Philadelphia	11.20	4 30	7.00	12 25	.....	.....
Washington	10.40	.....	.....	10.30	.....	.....
Baltimore	11.40	0	.....	11 25	.....	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P.M.	Dly* P. M.
Harrisburg	3.10	8.18	11.20	3.50	5.00	10.20
Rockeille	....	8.31	11.31	.....	5.13	10.31
Marysville	3.24	8.36	11.36	.....	5.18	10.34
Duncannon	3.38	8 54	11.50	4.15	5.34	10 47
Newport	3.59	9.24	12.14	4.37	6.02	11.08
Millerstown	....	9.36	.....	.....	6 13	.....
Thompsontown	....	9.47	.....	.....	6.24	.....
Port Royal	4.31	10.07	.....	.....	6.42	.....
Mifflin	4.37	10.14	12.52	5.10	6.47	11.40
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.40	1.12	5.29	7.13	11.58
McVeytown	5.20	11.08	1.33	.....	7.38	.....
N. Hamilton	5.38	11.32	.....	.....	8.00	.....
Mount Union	5.42	11.40	1.56	6.09	8.07	.....
Mapleton	5.49	11.48	.....	.....	8.14	.....
Huntingdon	6.08	12.10	2.17	6.28	8.32	12.55
Petersburg	6 21	12 25	2.30	.....	8 46	.....
Birmingham	6 48	12.54	2.57	h	9 10	.....
Tyrone	6.55	1.02	3.05	7.06	9.16	1.32
Bellwood	7.18	1.24	3.23	7.23	9.34	.....
Altoona	7 40	1.45	3.40	7.40	9.50	2.00
Pittsburg	12.10	6.50	8.10	11.30	.....	5.30
	P M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P M	A. M.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly AM.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly, A. M.	Dly P M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly, P. M.
Pittsburg		3.10	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona	5.00	7.15	11.40	2.00	6.05	9.05
Bellwood	5.14	7.30	11.52	2.17	6.20	9.19
Tyrone	5.28	7.48	12.03	2.35	6 37	9.33
Birmingham	5.32	7.53	g	2.42	6.42	
Petersburg	5.53	8.17		3.06	7.06	
Huntingdon	6.05	8.30	12.35	3.20	7.20	10.12
Mapleton	6.21	8.47		3.38	7.35	
Mt. Union	6.28	8.53		3.46	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton	6.33	8.58		3 51	7.46	
McVeytown	6.52	9.15		4.12	8 04	
Lewiston Jc.	7.15	9.35	1.33	4.38	8.26	11.16
Mifflin	7.38	9.55	1.50	5.03	8.47	11.37
Port Royal	7.44	9.59		5 09	8.52	
Thompsontown	8.02	10 14		5.27	9 07	
Millerstown	8.12	10 22		5.38	9.16	
Newport	8 22	10.32		5.48	9.26	
Duncannon	8 49	10.54		6.20	9.50	
Marysville	9.04	11.07		6.39	10.04	
Rockville	9 08	11.12		6.45		
Harrisburg	9.20	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.10. Altoona 6.25. Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7 17. Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P. M.	P. M.	P M	P.M.		A. M.
Baltimore	12.20	*3 10	6.15	*10.40		
Washington	1.25	*4.30	7.30			
Philadelphia	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15		4.30
New York	2.33	*5.53	9.23	3.53		7.33

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7 35 A. M. and 3.00 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 5.15, 10.45 A. M. and 3.15 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.10 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.30 P. M. week days.

For Rellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 3.34 and 7.25 P M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A. M., and 3.10 P. M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, 110 Fifth Avenue, Pit sburg

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:20 a. m., on Tuesday, April 16, 1895.

NORTH. Mail, No.5.	NORTH. Pass. No.3	NORTH. Mail, No 1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mixed. No. 4.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 24	9 20	6 20	Robertsdale	11 42	9 10	6 00
1 36	9 32	6 32	Cook's	11 30	8 58	5 48
2 48	9 44	6 44	Cole's	11 18	8 46	5 36
2 14	10 10	7 10	Saltlick	10 48	8 16	5 06
2 21	10 17	7 17	Three Springs	10 41	8 09	4 59
2 33	10 29	7 20	*ee rsville	10 19	7 57	4 47
					7 45	
2 45	10 41	7 41	Rockhill	10 07	P. M.	4 35
					2 35	
3 00	10 56	7 56	Shirley	9 40	2 20	4 20
3 07	11 03	8 03	Augh. Mills	9 3	2 13	4 13
3 20	11 16	8 16	Mount Union	9 20	2 00	4 00

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 10	WEST. No. 8	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 45	7 15	L Rockhill A	6 20	4 50
5 38	7 08	*Blacklog	6 27	4 57
5 30	7 00	*Cedar Rock	6 35	5 05
5 26	6 56	*Locke Vall'y	6 39	5 09
5 20	6 50	*Shade Gap	6 45	5 15
		Stair		
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

Union National Bank

OF HUNTINGDON.

No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J MATTERN, Cashier

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. S. McMurtrie, Calvin Green K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

The Bright and Seamy Sides.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The record of events kept by the Chicago Tribune from year to year is a valuable contribution to social science. Its review of the year 1895 is complete and suggestive, and from it the facts here presented are gleaned.

It is gratifying to note that the sums contributed to charities, colleges, art gallaries, libraries, etc., in the United States during the last year were largely in excess of the contributions to such purposes during the preceding year. In 1895 the total was $28,943,549, as compared with $19,967,116 in 1894. Many large contributions were made by unknown donors, the University o New York receiving a gift of $1,000,000 of this character. The largest gift of one person to a single institution was that of John D. Rockfeller to the University of Chicago, $1,000,000, and $2,000,000 additional, conditionally. The total amount received by colleges and universities was $12,379,820; charities, $5,745,670; churches, $2,089,150; museums and art galleries, $1,724,500; libraries, $532,433; other institutions, $6,471,976.

Life has its seamy side and the record of the year would not be complete without its forbidding details. As nearly as can be ascertained, 275,000 lives were lost in 1895 by battle, railroad accidents and various other disasters in this and other countries. The loss of life at sea is estimated at 4,000, and on inland waters at 148. These losses in 1894 reached nearly 7,000. The ocean disasters involving the greatest loss of life were those which befell the steamer Kum-Pai, near Kin Chow, China, 600; the Spanish cruiser Reina Regente, on the coast of Africa, 425; the steamer Elbe, in the North sea, 332. In the United States 3,600 persons lost their lives by railroad accidents and 2,610 were seriously injured. The fatalities from fires were 1,850; explosions, 950; falling buildings, 730; mines, 730; cyclones and storms, 410; lightning, 300. Loss of life by battle cannot be closely estimated, but it is believed that it reached 157,986 in Armenia, China, Africa, India, Cuba and South America during the year.

The number of legal executions was 132, the same as in 1894. Of these 89 took place in the southern and 43 in the northern states. In Pennsylvania there were 5. Georgia, the leading state in this respect, executed 11. The lynching record of the country has been improving since 1892. In that year there were 236 outrages of this nature. In 1894 there were 190, and last year the figures descended to 171. Several of the southern states in recent years have endeavored to suppress the crime by legislation, which, it is hoped, may prove effective. The South Carolina constitutional convention inserted a section in the new fundamental law of the state which, if followed by appropriate legislation may sensibly diminish the number of lynchings recorded in the south. It was disgraced by 6 occurrences of the sort in 1895, while Texas, Alabama and Kentucky are chargeable with 24, 16 and 15 respectively. Twenty-one states are clear of the crime. Of the 173 who fell victims to the barbarous methods of Judge Lynch, 112 were negroes and 9 were women; 144 lynchings occurred in the south and 25 in the north.

A Chance for Some One.

King Alexander, of Servia, is in the matrimonial market. Here is a chance for some American girl, ambitious for a crown, to sell herself. The king is young, vicious—by inheritance—tall and ungainly in appearance, and wants a large fortune with his bride. The crown he can place upon her brow will be a tempting prize, and who will be first to bid?

Her First Bloomers.

A well known Washington lady who has become a great bicycle enthusiast intends to take an extensive wheeling trip with her husband. Because of the inconvenience of skirts she decided to adopt bloomers, and left her order and measure with the ladies' department of a well known tailor. In answer to a card "to call at her earliest convenience to try on," she dropped in the other day. The lady fitter at the time was not in, but the new woman said that didn't make any difference, she would try them on anyhow.

She was therefore ushered into the small dressing room and tried the patience of the proprietor and cutter, who awaited her appearance, for she was gone a good while.

When she came out, she was in bloomers, but not in a very equable frame of mind. Turning to the proprietor, she exclaimed:

"This is a horrid fit. I don't see how you could have made such a botch. I don't know just how they ought to be, but I know they are not right. I can scarcely breathe. Where they ought to be tight they are loose and where they ought to be loose they are tight."

The proprieter looked at the cutter and the cutter looked at the proprietor. The proprietor blushed, but the cutter, who was behind the lady's back, smiled and boldly winked at his employer.

Then the proprietor determined on heroic measures. Gently but firmly he said:

"My dear madam, if you will kindly return to the dressing room and put them on right side before, I think you will find that they fit all right."

Sadly she disappeared behind the curtain and said never a word.—*Washington Star.*

Habitually Forgot to Wind His Watch.

Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Among the absent-minded notables whose memory furnishes a fund for the story tellers is recalled the late James S. Wiley, for many years a distinguished lawyer in Piscataquis county, and once a member of Congress from the fourth district, who used to have much trouble with his watch. It had a habit of stopping several times a week, and in every case it had run down. His dealer would wind it, and suggest to Mr. Wiley that the next time it stopped he should adopt that simple method of starting it. But in a few days Mr. Wiley would appear again with that timepiece silent and before he had tried to set it in motion by winding it. And it is related that he would be just as surprised as if the ssme thing had never before occurred when shown that the limp spring was responsible for all the trouble. We have no doubt the story is true, for we have known of equally incredible lapses—such as that of the Maine professor who got into his bathtub with his clothes on.

A Criminal Attorney's Opinion.

Hon. A. B. Richmond, the noted criminal lawyer of Meadville, is now engaged on his one hundredth murder trial, being employed by the commonwealth against Anthony Erheart, at Erie. Mr. Richmond has been for the defense in a large number of the cases and has had only one client hanged, Andy Tracey, of McKean county, who murdered his sweetheart. He ascribes over 70 per cent. of the murders directly due to the result of drink, and says the same will hold good in the 4,000 criminal cases in which he has been engaged in his long career.

A Bird Sixteen Feet High.

The skeleton of a giant extinct bird now on exhibition in tha museum of Christ's church, New Zealand, gives one a faint idea of the gigantic forms of animal life which once existed on this planet. The skeleton is that of a moa, a bird formerly indigenous to New Zealand but which is believed to have become extinct about 2,000 years ago. Even the traditions of the natives fail to give any account whatever of this ornithological wonder, which is now only known by its bones, these being occasionally found in the caves where they have lain for ages, protected from the disintegrating effects of the weather. A noted British scientist writes as follows concerning the moa: "What Niagara is to ordinary waterfalls, the moa was to the bird tribe. It belonged to the Titans which dwelt upon the earth in the days of the dodo and the mastodon. * * * It was a long time before the incredulous naturalists could be induced to admit of the possible existence of such a gigantic bird on the earth's surface at any period of the globe's history. Of late years, however, several enterprising naturalists have made trips to New Zealand from both Europe and America for the sole purpose of examining and reporting upon that marvelous skeleton."—*St. Louis Republic.*

FLORIDA.

Personally-Conducted Tours via Pennsylvania Railroad.

It would be hard to find any condition of human ailment that a Winter visit to Florida would fail to improve, while those who enjoy good health cannot realize, without experience what true enjoyment there is in life passed under the golden skies of the "Land of Flowers."

In order to give the public an opportunity to visit Florida at a very reasonable cost, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for a series of tours to Jacksonville. Since the system of personally-conducted tours inaugurated by that company has been in effect, none but words of commendation have been received. Its unexcelled train service, experienced Tourist Agents and Chaperons, and above all, its moderate charges, leave nothing to be desired.

The tours to Jacksonville, allowing two weeks' stay in Florida, will leave New York and Philadelphia on January 28, February 4, 11, 18, and 25, and March 3, 1896. The rate, including transportation, meals *en route*, and Pullman berth on special train, is $50.00 from New York, and $48.00 from Philadelphia; proportionate rates from other points.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents or address Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Room 411, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, to whom application for space should also be made.

—Many merchants are well aware that their customers are their best friends and take pleasure in supplying them with the best goods obtainable. As an instance we mention Perry & Cameron, prominent druggists of Flushing, Michigan. They say: "We have no hesitation in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to our customers, as it is the best cough medicine we have ever sold, and always gives satisfaction." For at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by J. G. Gillam.

—Not a few who read what Mr. Robert Rowls, of Hollands, Va., has to say below, will remember their own experiences under like circumstances: "Last winter I had la grippe which left me in a low state of health. I tried numerous remedies, none of which did me any good, until I was induced to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The first bottle of it so far relieved me that I was enabled to attend to my work, and the second bottle effected a cure." For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by J. G. Gillam.

THE BIGGEST POKER GAME.

Major General Miles Tells of One He Saw With $1,200,000 in It.

From the Chicago Times-Herald.

I don't play poker myself, said Major General Miles. In fact, I am glad to say that the game has rather gone out in the army, but I think I can claim to have been a witness of the biggest game as to stakes that was ever played.

Tell us about it, general, said Colonel Ochiltree. I have some pretty good poker stories in stock myself.

And so have I, said Henry Watterson. For instance, Joe Blackburn's about the game played in the trenches at the battle of Shiloh, with a table made on the bodies of the comrades of the players.

Well, said John W. Mackay, as to stakes, I will enter a claim for some of the games played in the good old days in Nevada, when the boys had the Comstock lode to draw upon. But, general, let us have your story.

It was in the spring of 1865, when Davis, Lee and the rest of you confederates, Colonel Watterson, were in full retreat from Richmond toward Danville, and we were pressing you night and day, hardly stopping to eat or sleep. On the eve of the battle of Sailor's Creek—

I was there, said Colonel Ochiltree. It was in that battle that I was wounded.

That day, continued General Miles, we overhauled and captured a confederate wagon train and found, greatly to the delight of our boys, that several of the wagons were loaded with confederate bonds and confederate money in transit from the confederate treasury department in Richmond to wherever the government, now on wheels, might make its last stand. The soldiers simply helped themselves to the bonds and the money, and the officers did not care to deprive them of the spoils to which they were richly entitled. At night, when we knocked off work for supper and a few hours' rest and sleep, I had occasion to ride along the line, and found, greatly to my amusement, a poker game going on around almost every camp-fire. Stopping to watch one of the games this is what I heard.

"How much is the ante?"

"A thousand dollars."

"And how much to fill? Five thousand? Well, here goes. I raise it $10,000."

"Good. I see you and go you $10,000 better. Twenty-five thousand to draw cards!"

Then cards were drawn and presently a bet was made of $50,000. Some one went $100,000 better, but he was ruled down. Fifty thousand was the limit. However, there were $500,000 in the pot when it was hauled down by the winner, who had three treys and a pair of jacks. I expressed my surprise at the size of the game, and told the boys they had better go slow or their funds would run out.

"Never fear, general," replied one of them. "We will keep within our means. You ought to have been here just now. We had a jack pot of $1,200,000."

I think you will agree with me, continued General Miles that no bigger poker game than that was ever played."

Electric Bitters

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the liver and kidneys, will remove pimples, boils, salt rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and will prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of headache, constipation and indigestion try Electric Bitters—entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price 50c. and $1.00 at O'Connor & Sons'.

Bridge Builders.

We build a bridge of trust
From night to morn,
A mystic arch of dreams
Till day is born.

We build a bridge of trust
From friend to friend,
And often break the span
We cannot mend.

We build a bridge of trust
From shore to shore,
And shadow figures steal across
At peace forevermore.

—Florence A. Munroe in Detroit Free Press.

The Old Cherry Farm.

BY HELEN WHITNEY CLARK.

"Sech a reediklis thing to do!" declared Aunt Lurainey Mulford. "I sh'u'd say Hazel wasn't in her sane senses."

The Mulford connection, far and near, were terribly exercised over the fact that Hazel Heatherton had invested six hundred dollars for the old Cherry Farm.

"An old place that ain't wurth shucks," they asserted.

When Uncle Hezekiah Mulford died, leaving a thousand dollars to each of his two unmarried nieces, the two girls were looked upon as heiresses by the numerous kin-folk living in and around the little village of Dripping Springs.

But when Hazel, in spite of all opposition, insisted on investing six hundred dollars of her legacy in the farm, as already stated, and invited Aunt Comfort Mulford to live with her, their discontent knew no bounds.

"She might of invested her legacy safe with me," complained Uncle Zeke, "an' I'd of give her five per cent intrust on it. She could o' lived good on that; but no, she must go an' spend her money fust thing 'fore Uncle Hezekiah was fairly cold in his grave."

"That ole place won't grow nothin' but pusley an' cockle-burs," groaned Aunt Lurainey. "She'll starve to death on it, shore."

It'll be a jedgement on her, if she does," declared Uncle Zeke, grimly shaking his head as he lighted his cob-pipe with a coal from the fireplace.

And the rest of the kin-folks agreed with him, and prophesied all manner of ill-fortune for Hazel. All, that is, with the exception of Cousin John Mulford and his wife, Arvilla.

They pushed her in her unpopular proceeding. Cousin John even went and mended the roof of the leaky but picturesque little cottage, which stood on a grassy hillside, sheltered by the sweeping branches of half a dozen or more black-heart cherry-trees which had given the place its name.

"It's a pretty place," averred Cousin John. "An' Hazel will have a home there if she ain't got nothin' else. Her an' Aunt Comfort 'll live as happy as cows in a clover-field."

But the other relatives shook their heads and drew long faces over Hazel's future prospects.

"She might of bought a lot in town if she must have property," they grumbled.

But Hazel only laughed at their forebodings.

"I never had a home of my own," she said, "and I guess the old place will support me and Aunt Comfort as well as the robins that live up in the cherry trees."

And when the three rooms of the cottage were scoured as clean as soap and water could make them, the walls newly whitened, and the rooms filled with pretty household furniture Hazel had bought, and which Cousin John brought out with his oxteam, the young mistress of Cherry Farm felt a serene content in her possessions that all the ill-natured forebodings of the Mulford clan failed to disturb.

"Thar you air, Hazel—snug as a bug in a rug!" said Cousin John, mopping his face with his red cotton handkerchief, as he started the lumbering oxen on their homeward way. 'An' when you git yer plunder all put to rights, me an' Arvilly'll come an' make you a visit."

"Be sure you do," cried Hazel brightly. "And when the cherries are ripe, Arvilla can have all she wants to put up."

Melzena Mulford, Uncle Hezekiah's other legatee, was no less loud in her denunciation of Hazel's investment.

"How does she ever expect to git married I'd like to know," she commented, "away off in that lonely old place, with nobody but poky Aunt Comfort for company? But I don't care, I'm sure, if she wants to make an old maid of herself. I'm a-goin' to have the good of my money while I'm young."

She accordingly indulged herself in the purchase of numerous and expensive dresses and gewgaws, banged and frizzed her hair in the latest style, carried a scarlet parasol in her village walks, and after enjoying the triumph of exhibiting herself and her new possessions to the inhabitants of Dripping Springs, she announced her intention of going to the seashore for the summer.

"Going a-husband hunting," declared the gossips. "There ain't nobody good enough for her in Dripping Springs."

But if Melzena heard them she paid no heed to their gossip, but packed her new big Saratoga trunk with her new finery and set out on her long journey.

As the weeks passed on, Hazel and Aunt Comfort enjoyed themselves in their new home, in spite of the evil prognostications.

And indeed, though the dissatisfied kinfolk shook their head over Hazel and her doings, they were very well pleased to ride out to the farm on summer afternoons and eat their fill of the ripe, black heart cherries, or drink tea from Hazel's flowered china tea cups; or to spend the day and dine on fried chicken, green peas, new potatoes and other early vegetables, raised by the industry of Hazel and Aunt Comfort.

"Married? No; nor I don't never expect to be," solemnly asserted Mr. Nicholas Bycroft, as he fastened the hasp of his trunk, and took down his breech-loading rifle to see that it was in order.

For Mr. Nicholas was making final preparations for his journey to Texas, where he was going into stock-raising on a cattle ranch of several hundred acres.

"Get married, indeed!" he continued, muttering to himself. "There ain't more'n one girl in a hundred I'd have, an' like as not that one wouldn't have me. If there was a girl now that thought of anything besides a-curling her hair an' dressing herself up in silks an' furbelows, an' had any idee of what a home ought to be, I dun know but I might—But pshaw! if there's any sich girls, I've never come across 'em, an' never expect to. I'll be an old bachelor an' live by myself, like Uncle Tom."

"Bless me, Hazel!" cried Aunt Comfort, one bright summer morning, "here's your Cousin John an' Arvilly a-comin' out in the spring wagon, an' a man with 'em. Who kin it be? 'Taint the minister, I know, fur he's more grizzled lookin' an' hain't got a p'inted moustache like this one."

It was baking-day and Hazel was in the kitchen, her sleeves rolled up and her cheeks flushed to a bright damask red.

"I hope the best tablecloth is clean, whoever it is," she returned, peeping into the oven at a pan of cherry tarts that were almost swimming in their own crimson juice.

The stranger with the "p'inted moustache" proved to be Mr. Nicholas Bycroft, who had stopped on his journey to spend a week with his Cousin Arvilla, John Mulford's wife.

Mr. Bycroft's first visit to Cherry Farm was by no means his last one, and, for some reason or other, his week's visit stretched to a month, and the month had almost doubled itself, and still he lingered at his cousin's, near Dripping Springs.

One summer night he stood with Hazel on the latticed porch at Cherry Cottage, the soft moonbeams filtering down through the scarlet bean-vines overhead.

"There ain't another woman in the world I ever wanted to marry, Hazel—only you," whispered Nicholas earnestly. "I want a wife that can help me to make a home and to enjoy it after it is made. Think of my big ranch out in Texas, now. I shall live there a lonely old bachelor all my days, unless you go with me. Say, Hazel, will you go?"

And so, much to the delight of Cousin John's folks, and the surprise of other relations, the wealthy cattle rancher carried Hazel off, to be mistress of his Texas home.

Aunt Comfort was left in possession of Cherry Farm, rent free, for the rest of her days, and here Melzena Mulford was glad to seek an asylum when she returned from the seashore, with only a remnant of her legacy left and with no prospects of marriage settlements on hand.--Saturday Night.

The Girl Got The Roses.

Standing in a florist's store, vainly striving to come to some adjustment between capital and roses, one of Cincinnati's belles glanced out of the window to see a hack dashing up the street.

A young man looked out of the carriage door, the coachman reined in his horses, and two country fellows jumped out, and rushed into the store, one exclaiming to the clerk:

"I want to give you a carte blanche order for some flowers."

The clerk looked at him and continued talking to the young woman.

"I am in a deperate hurry; must catch a train—no time to lose—and will give you carte blanche," the youth interrupted.

The young woman consented to wait, and the clerk replied:

"What kind would you like?"

"No matter what they are, so they are handsome—some roses and other things—something pretty for her to wear," he answered, as the blood mounted to his face, "and I give you carte blanche."

So much stress was laid on the carte blanche that the salesman seemed encouraged, and asked the address.

"No, — West Seventh street, and have them there by 8 o'clock—see is going out. Something handsome, carte blanche, and here is $2." With these words he put down the cash, slammed the door, and was off.

The clerk looked at the young woman and said:

"American beauties are $1.50 apiece, and roses $4 a dozen."

"Never mind," she laughed, "make it right for the girl, and send the bill to me."

Doubtless that youth thinks that city prices are not so bad after all.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Banking Underground.

A Cleveland architect thinks that the occupancy underground quarters by a large bank in that city is going to mark a revolution in building. He says: "The idea is not new, but in this case it has been greatly developed and I look for startling results. It has been shown that with the aid of air shafts and other appliances quarters a story below ground may be rendered far more comfortable than those above and with care exercised in the ventilation these quarters will doubtless prove perfect from a sanitary standpoint. If this is so one story below ground, why not three or four, and if two, three or four, why not ten or twelve if necessary? This may solve the problem of economy in building space and do away with the sky-scraping buildings that in other cities are already causing unfavorable comment. It may be a long time hence, but I believe the time will come when there are as many buildings ten stories underground as there are that number above the surface of the ground." This sounds chimerical, but perhaps it is not.—Banker's Encyclopedia Monthly.

A Mystery of the Law.

In a case not a thousand miles from Fort Worth, after a killer was acquitted, the wife of his victim brought suit against him and was promptly awarded a considerable sum by way of damages. The verdict was upheld by the Supreme Court. The criminal law said the slayer was innocent. The civil law said he was guilty. If the latter was wrong, he was robbed of his sustenance by the law, with the connivance of the Supreme Court.—Fort Worth (Texas) Gazette.

His Bluff Called.

He—I was going to ask you to go sleighing with me today, but there's no snow on the ground.

She—Then, I am afraid, you will have to get a carriage.—Puck.

The mouth of the lobster is small, and he must tear his food to pieces with his claws before he can devour it.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

Mrs. Cleveland gave official society a literary entertainment at the White House.

Mr. Towne, of Minnesota, offered in the House a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to consider and report upon the advantages and practicability of establishing a permanent court of international arbitration.

The annual report of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications was made public.

Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, opened the debate in the United States Senate on the free-coinage substitute for the House Bond bill.

Representatives Walker and Hepburn led a revolt against Speaker Reed and his rules in the House of Representatives, but were defeated.

Mr. Morgan introduced in the United States Senate a resolution of congratulation to the Transvaal Republic.

The Senate confirmed a large number of the President's recess nominations. Among them were W. E. Mantius, of New York, to be Consul at Turin, Italy; J. F. Connelly, of New Jersey, to be Consul at Osaka and Hioga, Japan, and Joseph H. Outhwaite, of Ohio, to be a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification.

Information has reached the Navy Department that the British Government is displaying great activity in storing coal at its well fortified naval coaling and supply station of St. Lucia, near the Venezuelan coast. The disturbed relations between Great Britain and Germany are given as the reason for the activity.

In accordance with the joint resolution of Congress, Secretary Herbert accepted the ram Katahdin in behalf of the Government.

The House Committee on Rules reported in favor of a plan proposed in the Forty-sixth Congress by Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, for establishing a quorum.

The first of the official Presidential evening receptions for the present season was held at the White House. It was given in honor of the Diplomatic Corps, and is always the most brilliant of the annual series. The members of the judiciary, the army and navy, the members of Congress and a large number of other public officials were there.

Extraordinary powers are given to the Secretary of the Navy in the Naval Emergency bill, reported to the Senate by the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Republican Senators in caucus decided that the Finance Committee should report the House Tariff bill without amendment.

A bill providing for the increase of the navy was introduced in the Senate.

Domestic.

General Francis Channing Barlow, aged sixty-two, who served with distinction through the war and subsequently was Secretary of State and Attorney General of New York, died of Bright's disease in New York City.

Godfrey Hunter, Representative in Congress from the Third District, was nominated by the Republican legislative caucus at Frankford, Ky., for United States Senator.

Jacob S. Johnson, the colored preacher accused of the murder of Annie E. Rogers, a young colored woman, in Somerville, N. J., last September, was found guilty and sentenced to death.

Policeman Sammon, of Buffalo, N. Y., killed Sergeant Cantlin because Cantlin detected him in neglect of duty.

Henry Bolin, ex-City Treasurer of Omaha, Neb., was arrested, charged with embezzlement. The total amount of defalcation is $115,000.

George H. Smith, recently released from prison, murdered his former father-in-law, Robert Clapsaddle, in Ransomville, N. Y., and started to kill his divorced wife, but was overtaken by a posse and shot dead.

First Lieutenant Swift, of the Ninth Cavalry, U. S. A., committed suicide at Fort Robinson, Neb., by shooting himself through the heart. He had been post exchange officer and acting commissary officer. He was recently relieved of both duties, and an investigation of his books was in progress.

The Belle of Nelson Distilling Company, one of the largest concerns in the country, filed a deed of assignment at Louisville, Ky.

United States District-Attorney Macfarlane, of New York City, under instructions from Attorney-General Harmon, has begun action against the railroad traffic pool.

Unknown men called at the home of Edward Welch, Boston, Kan., blindfolded him cut off his left hand with an axe, and robbed him. Bloodhounds were put on the trail of his assailants.

The Louisiana Populist State Convention in Alexandria refused to carry out the fusion agreement and nominated A. B. Booth, a straight-out Populist, for Governor.

Great ice jams in the river at Bangor, Me., caused trouble, many families being driven from their homes and the water backing up and overflowing everything, causing depression to the manufacturers.

The Grand Jury at Chattanooga returned an indictment against David L. Snodgrass, Chief Justice of Tennessee, for felonious assault. The return is the outcome of the Judge's assault in Congressman Brown's office on Attorney John R. Beasley, who is still confined to his room with a fractured arm.

Andrew Burleigh, of Seattle, Wash., was appointed sole Receiver of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

The State Board of Charities of New York ordered that corporal punishment and the use of shackles at the Westchester Temporary Home for Children cease at once.

Three children of James Howley died at Stroudsburg, Penn., and were buried in one coffin. Their death revealed the fact that there were eight other children in Howley's family suffering for food, fire and medicine.

The anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, in which Andrew Jackson gained fame, was celebrated in many cities.

In New York City Coroner Hoeber discharged Albert A. Nellis, who was accused of causing Mrs. John A. Runnett's death, as the inquest showed that she had been accidentally killed.

Thomas Byrnes, ex-Chief of Police, was welcomed by many friends on his return to New York City from Europe.

Mayor Swift, of Chicago, Ill., received a harmless bomb through the mail. He and his wife have received many threatening letters, and the former is constantly guarded by detectives.

Foreign Notes.

The Abyssinians attacked Makallo three times with cannon on Friday, and were repulsed with heavy loss by the Italians.

Russian men-of-war have been hovering about the Island of Tsu, half way between Japan and Korea.

Special cable despatches from Havana, Cuba, say that General Gomez re-entered Havana province from Pinar del Rio, and had a desparate fight with Spanish troops near Batabano.

The Prussian court has gone into mourning for a mouth for Prince Alexander. The programme of the season's functions is consequently altered.

DR. JAMESON IS RELEASED.

Kruger Wants Him and Rhodes to Be Banished From Transvaal.

A dispatch from Cape Town, South Africa, says that Dr. Jameson and those of his followers who were taken prisoners by the Boers have been released and handed over to Sir Hercules Robinson, the Governor of Cape Colony.

DR. JAMESON.

A Pretoria dispatch says it is reported there that the Transvaal Government has demanded the banishment from the country of Cecil Rhodes and Dr. Jameson, and the payment of a large indemnity by the British South Africa Company.

The editorials of the leading British papers are unanimous in lauding the generosity and prudence of President Kruger, and assuring him that England appreciates them at their full value. All of the papers will praise Colonial Secretary Chamberlain for his course throughout the difficulty.

The lectures to Emperor William are generally repeated in the London papers. The marked cessation of the hostility of the press of Germany toward England is ascribed to the British Government's preparations for war, which are highly commended on all sides. The Central News is authority for the statement that Lord Salisbury has notified the German Government that Great Britain will maintain the rights in the Transvaal secured to her under the convention of 1884, at all costs.

LOWNDES INAUGURATED.

Maryland's Republican Governor Takes the Oath of Office.

Lloyd Lowndes was inaugurated Governor of Maryland at Annapolis, being the first Republican to hold that office in thirty years. The visitors included hundreds of well known Democrats.

GOVERNOR LLOYD LOWNDES.

The Governor-elect was escorted to a handsomely decorated reviewing stand near the State House, opposite Francis street. After the procession had passed Mr. Lowndes was escorted to the State House, where the inauguration took place in the Senate Chamber in the presence of the Senators, the members of the House of Delegates and the Judges of the Court of Appeals. Standing on a small, uncovered platform erected at a front window of the Senate Chamber, Mr. Lowndes delivered his inaugural address.

At the conclusion of the address Chief Justice Robinson, of the Court of Appeals, administered the oath of office.

ABOUT THE SUZERAINTY.

Particulars of the Treaty Giving England Control Over the Transvaal's Policy.

The suzerainty which England claims over the Transvaal, which Germany appears to question or deny, rests upon a convention concluded in London in 1884 between the British Government and the Government of the South African Republic.

When the Transvaal secured its National independence, in 1881, by the peace of Pretoria, it was given complete freedom in making and administrating its own laws. But the right of regulating and superintending the relations between the Boers and the native population, the adjustment of frontier questions with resident and neighboring tribes and the control of foreign relations were reserved by the Imperial Government under the new term of the "Suzerainty" of Queen Victoria.

By the London convention of 1884 this suzerainty was whittled away to a single point—to the privilege of controlling and directing the Transvaal's foreign relations. The Boer Republic was required to submit to England for her approval any treaty entered into with native tribes outside the Transvaal, or with foreign Nations, the Orange Free State excepted. If no objections are raised by the British Government within six months, the treaty goes into force without English sanction.

It will be seen that under this treaty, as long as it subsists, Germany cannot enter into any secret treaty with President Krueger, nor into a treaty of any kind with him that has not previously been authorized by England.

Shell Pierces the Harveyized Plate.

For the first time in the official history of the re-forging process, as applied to Harveyized armor, a plate which had been given this treatment went down before an armor piercing shell. The battle occurred at the Indian Head proving grounds, and the results were so extraordinary that the officials made a thorough investigation upon its conclusion. The plate tested was eight inches in calibre, and upon its performance depended the acceptance of a group of armor weighing 154 tons, designed for the 8-inch breechloading turrets of the battleship Iowa. A 6-inch gun was used. A shell of the Wheeling-Sterling armor piercing variety, weighing 100 pounds, was fired.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "Armenian Horrors."

TEXT: "They escaped into the land of Armenia."—II Kings xix., 37.

In Bible geography this is the first time that Armenia appears, called then by the same name as now. Armenia is chiefly a tableland, 7000 feet above the level of the sea, and on one of its peaks Noah's ark landed, with its human family and fauna that were to fill the earth. That region was the birthplace of the rivers which fertilized the garden of Eden when Adam and Eve lived there, their only roof the crystal skies and their carpet the emerald of rich grass. Its inhabitants, the ethnologists tell us, are a superior type of the Caucasian race. Their religion is founded on the Bible. Their Saviour is our Christ. Their crime is that they will not become followers of Mohammed, that Jupiter of sensuality. To drive them from the face of the earth is the ambition of all Mohammedans. To accomplish this, murder is no crime, and wholesale massacre is a matter of enthusiastic approbation and Governmental reward.

The prayer sanctioned by highest Mohammedan authority and recited every day throughout Turkey and Egypt, while styling all those not Mohammedans as infidels, is as follows: "O Lord of all creatures! O Allah! Destroy the infidels and polytheists, thine enemies, the enemies of the religion. O Allah, make their children orphans and defile their bodies, cause their feet to slip, give them and their families, their households and their women, their children and their relatives by marriage, their brothers and their friends, their possessions and the race, their wealth and their lands as booty to the Moslems, O Lord of all creatures!" The life of an Armenian in the presence of those who make that prayer is of no more value than the life of a summer insect.

The Sultan of Turkey sits on a throne impersonating that brigandage and assassination. At this time all civilized Nations are in horror at the attempts of that Mohommedan Government to destroy all the Christians of Armenia. I hear somebody talking as though some new thing were happening, and that the Turkish Government had taken a new role of tragedy on the stage of Nations. No, no! She is at the same old business. Overlooking her diabolism of other centuries, we come down to our century to find that in 1822 the Turkish Government slew 50,000 anti-Moslems, and in 1850 she slew 10,000, and in 1860 she slew 11,000 and in 1876 she slew 10,000. Anything short of the slaughter of thousands of human beings does not put enough red wine into her cup of abomination to make it worth quaffing. Nor is this the only time she has promised reform. In the presence of the warships at the mouth of the Dardanelles she has promised the civilized Nations of the earth that she would stop her butcheries and the international and hemispheric farce has been enacted of believing what she says, when all the past ought to persuade us that she is only pausing in her atrocities to put Nations off the track and then resume the work of death

In 1820 Turkey in treaty with Russia promised to alleviate the condition of Christians, but the promise was broken. In 1839 the then Sultan promised protection of life and property without reference to religion, and the promise was broken. In 1844, at the demand of an English minister plenipotentiary, the Sultan declared after the public execution of an Armenian at Constantinople that no such death penalty should again be inflicted, and the promise was broken. In 1850, at the demand of foreign Nations, the Turkish Government promised protection to Protestants, but to this day the Protestants at Stamboul are not allowed to build a church, although they have the funds ready, and the Greek Protestants, who have a church, are not permitted to worship in it. In 1856, after the Crimean War, Turkey promised that no one should be hindered in the exercise of the religion he professed, and that promise has been broken. In 1878, at the memorable treaty of Berlin, Turkey promised religious liberty to all her subjects in every part of the Ottoman Empire, and the promise was broken. Not once in all the centuries has the Turkish Government kept her promise of mercy. So far from any improvement, the condition of the Armenians has become worse and worse year by year, and all the promises the Turkish Government now makes are only a gaining of time by which she is making preparation for the complete extermination of Christianity from her borders.

Why, after all the National and continental and hemispheric lying on the part of the Turkish Government, do not the warships of Europe ride up as close as is possible to the palaces of Constantinople and blow that accursed Government to atoms? In the name of the eternal God, let the nuisance of the ages be wiped off the face of the earth! Down to the perdition from which it smoked up sink Mohammedanism! Between these outbreaks of massacre the Armenians suffer in silence wrongs that are seldom, if ever, repeated. They are taxed heavily for the mere privilege of living, and the tax is called "the humiliation tax." They are compelled to give three days' entertainment to any Mohammedan tramp who may be passing that way. They must pay blackmail to the assessor, lest he report the value of their property too highly. Their evidence in court is of no worth, and if fifty Armenians saw a wrong committed and one Mohammedan was present the testimony of the one Mohammedan would be taken and the testimony of the fifty Armenians rejected—in other words, the solemn oath of a thousand Armenians would not be strong enough to overthrow the perjury of one Mohammedan. A professor was condemded to death for translating the English "Book of Common Prayer" into Turkish. Seventeen Armenians were sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment for rescuing a Christian bride from the bandits.

This is the way the Turkish Government amuses itself in time of peace. These are the delights of Turkish civilization. But when the days of massacre come, then deeds are done which may not be unveiled in any refined assemblage, and if one speaks of the horrors, he must do so in well poised and cautious vocabulary. Hundreds of villages destroyed! Young men put in piles of brushwood, which are then saturated with kerosene and set on fire! Mothers, in the most solemn hour that ever comes in a woman's life, hurled out and bayoneted! Eyes gouged out and dead and dying hurled into the same pit! The slaughter of Lucknow and Cawnpur, India, in 1857, eclipsed in ghastliness! The worst scenes of the French revolution in Paris made more tolerable in contrast! In many regions of Armenia the only undertakers to-day are the jackals and hyenas. Many of the chiefs of the massacres were sent straight from Constantinople to do their work, and having returned were decorated by the Sultan. To four of the worst murderers the Sultan sent silk banners, in delicate appreciation of their services. Five hundred thousand Armenians put to death or dying of starvation! This moment, while I speak, all up and down Armenia sit many people, freezing in the ashes of their destroyed homes, bereft of most of their households and awaiting the club of assassination to put them out of their misery.

No wonder that the physicians of that region declared that among all the men and women that were down with wounds and sickness and under their care not one wanted to get well. Remember that nearly all the reports that have come to us of the Turkish outrages have been manipulated and modified and softened by the Turks themselves. The story is not half told, or a hundredth part told, or a thousandth part told. None but God and our suffering brothers and sisters in that far-off land know the whole story, and it will not be known until in the coronations of heaven Christ shall lift to a special throne of glory these heroes and heroines, saying, "These are they who came out of great tribulation and had their robes washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb." My Lord and my God, Thou didst on the cross suffer for them, but Thou, surely, O Christ, wilt not forget how much they have suffered for Thee! I dare not deal in imprecation, but I never so much enjoyed the imprecatory songs of David as since I have heard how those Turks are treating the Armenians. The fact is, Turkey has got to be divided up among other Nations. Of course the European Nations must take the chief part, but Turkey ought to be compelled to pay America for the American Mission buildings and American schoolhouses she has destroyed and to support the wives and children of the Americans ruined by this wholesale butchery. When the English lion and the Russian bear put their paws on that Turkey, the American eagle ought to put in its bill.

Who are these American and English and Scotch missionaries who are being hounded among the mountains of Armenia by the Mohammedans? The noblest men and women this side of heaven. Some of them men who took the highest honors at Yale and Princeton and Harvard and Oxford and Edinburgh. Some of them women, gentle and most Christlike, who, to save people they never saw, turned their backs on luxurious homes to spend their days in self-expatriation, saying goodby to father and mother and afterward goodby to their own children as circumstances compelled them to send the little ones to England, Scotland or America. I have seen these foreign missionaries in their homes all around the world, and I stamp with indignation upon the literary blackguardism of foreign correspondents who have deprecated these heroes and heroines who are willing to live and die for Christ's sake. They will have the highest thrones in heaven, while their defamers will not get near enough to the shining gates to see the faintest glint of any one of the twelve pearls which make up the twelve gates.

This defamation of missionaries is augmented by the dissolute English, American and Scotch merchants who go to foreign cities, leaving their families behind them. Those dissolute merchants in foreign cities lead a life of such gross immorals that the pure households of the missionaries are a perpetual rebuke. Buzzards never did believe in doves, and if there is anything that nightshade hates it is the water lily. What the 550 American missionaries have suffered in the Ottoman Empire since 1820 I leave the archangel to announce on the day of judgment. You will see it reasonable that I put so much emphasis on Americanism in the Ottoman Empire when I tell you that America, notwithstanding all the disadvantages named, has now over 27,000 students in day schools in that Empire and 35,000 children in her Sabbath-schools, and that America has expended in the Turkish Empire for its betterment over $10,000,000. Has not America a right to be heard? Aye, it will be heard! I am glad that great indignation meetings are being held all over this country. That poor, weak, cowardly Sultan, whom I saw a few years ago ride to his mosque for worship, guarded by 7000 armed men, many of them mounted on prancing chargers, will hear of these sympathetic meetings for the Armenians, if not through American reporters, then through some of his 360 wives. What to do with him? There ought to be some St. Helena to which he could be exiled while the Nations of Europe appoint a ruler of their own to clean out and take possession of the palaces of Constantinople. To-night this august assemblage in the capital of the United States, in the name of the God of Nations, indicts the Turkish Govenment for the wholesale assassination in Armenia and invokes the interference of Almighty God and the protest of Eastern and Western Hemispheres.

But what is the duty of the hour? Sympathy, deep, wide, tremendous, immediate! A religious paper, the Christian Herald, of New York, has led the way with munificent contributions collected from its subscribers. But the Turkish Government is opposed to any relief of the Armenian sufferers, as I personally know. Last August, before I had any idea of becoming a fellow citizen with you Washingtonians, $50,000 for Armenian relief was offered me if I would personally take that relief to Armenia. My passage was to be engaged on the City of Paris, but a telegram was sent to Constantinople asking if the Turkish Government would grant me protection on such an errand of mercy. A cablegram said the Turkish Government wished to know to what points in Armenia I desired to go with that relief. In our reply four cities were named, one of them the scene of what had been the chief massacre. A cablegram came from Constantinople saying that I had better send the money to the Turkish Government's mixed commission, and they would distribute it. So a cobweb of spiders proposed a relief committee for unfortunate flies. Well, a man who would start up through the mountains of Armenia with $50,000 and no Government protection would be guilty of monumental foolhardiness. The Turkish Government has in every possible way hindered Armenian relief.

Now where is that angel of mercy, Clara Barton, who appeared on the battlefields of Fredericksburg, Antietam, Falmouth and Cedar Mountain and under the blaze of French and German guns at Metz and Paris and in Johnstown floods and Charlestown earthquake and Michigan fires and Russian famine? It was comparatively of little importance that the German Emperor decorated her with the Iron Cross, for God hath decorated her in the sight of all Nations with a glory that neither time nor eternity can dim. Born in a Massachusetts village, she came in her girlhood to this city to serve our Government in the patent office, but afterward went forth from the doors of that patent office with a divine patent signed and sealed by God Himself to heal all the wounds she could touch and make the horrors of the flood and fire and plague and hospital fly her presence. God bless Clara Barton. Just as I expected, she lifts the banner of the Red Cross. Turkey and all Nations are pledged to respect and defend that Red Cross, although that color of cross does not, in the opinion of many, stand for Christianity. In my opinion it does stand for Christianity, for was not the cross under which most of us worship red with the blood of the Son of God, red with the best blood that was ever shed, red with the blood pouring out for the ransom of the world? Then lead on, oh, Red Cross, and let Clara Barton carry it! The Turkish Government is bound to protect her, and the chariots of God are 20,000 and their charioteers are angels of deliverance, and they would all ride down at once to roll over and trample under the hoofs of their white horses any of her assailants. May the $500,000 she seeks be laid at her feet! Then may the ships that carry her across Atlantic and Mediterranean seas be guided safely by Him who trod into sapphire pavement bestormed Galilee. Upon soil incarnadined with martyrdom let the Red Cross be planted until every demolished village shall be rebuilded and every pang of hunger be fed and every wound of cruelty be healed and Armenia stand with as much liberty to serve God in its own way as in this the best land of all the earth, we, the decendants of the Puritans and Hollanders and Huguenots, are free to worship the Christ who came to set all Nations free.

It has been said that if we go over there to interfere on another continent that will imply the right for other Nations to interfere with affairs on this continent, and so the Monroe doctrine be jeopardized. No, no! President Cleveland expressed the sentiment of every intelligent and patriotic American when he thundered from the White House a warning to all Nations that there is not one acre or one inch more of ground on this continent for any transatlantic Government to occupy. And by that doctrine we stand now and shall forever stand. But there is a doctrine as much higher than the Monroe doctrine as the heavens are higher than the earth, and that is the doctrine of humanitarianism and sympathy and Christian helpfulness which one cold December midnight, with loud and multitudinous chant, awakened the shepherds. Wherever there is a wound it is our duty, whether as individuals or as Nations, to balsam it. Wherever there is a knife of assassination lifted it is our duty to ward off the blade. Wherever men are persecuted for their religion it is our duty to break that arm of power, whether it be thrust forth from a Protestant church, or a Catholic cathedral, or a Jewish synagogue, or a mosque of Islam. We all recognize the right on a small scale. If, going down the road, we find a ruffian maltreating a child, or a human brute insulting a woman, we take a hand in the contest if we are not cowards, and though we be slight in personal presence, because of our indignation we come to weigh about twenty tons, and the harder we punish the villain the louder our conscience applauds us. In such case we do not keep our hands in our pockets, arguing that if we interfere with the brute the brute might think he would have a right to interfere with us, and so jeopardize the Monroe doctrine. The fact is that the persecution of the Armenians by the Turks must be stopped, or God Almighty will curse all Christendom for its damnable indifference and apathy. But the trumpet of resurrection is about to sound for Armenia.

Did I say in opening that on one of the peaks of Armenia, this very Armenia of which we speak, in Noah's time the ark landed, according to the myth, as some think, but according to God's "say so," as I know, and that it was after a long storm of forty days and forty nights, called the deluge, and that afterward a dove went forth from that ark and returned with an olive leaf in her beak? Even so now there is another ark being launched, but this one goes sailing not over a deluge of water, but a deluge of blood—the ark of American sympathy—and that ark, landing on Ararat, from its window shall fly the dove of kindness and peace to find the olive leaf of returning prosperity, while all the mountains of Moslem prejudice, oppression and cruelty shall stand fifteen cubits under. Meanwhile we would like to gather all the dying groans of all the 500,000 victims of Mohammedan oppression and intone them into one prayer that would move the earth and the heavens, hundreds of millions of Christians' voices, American and European crying out: "O God Most High, spare Thy children! With mandate from the throne hurl back upon their haunches the horses of the Kurdish cavalry. Stop the rivers of blood. With the earthquakes of Thy wrath shake the foundations of the palaces of the Sultan. Move all the Nations of Europe to command cessation of cruelty. If need be, let the warships of civilized Nations boom their indignation. Let the crescent go down before the cross, and the Mighty One who hath on His vesture and on His thigh a name written 'King of Kings and Lord of Lords,' go forth, conquering and to conquer. Thine, O Lord, is the Kingdom! Halleluiah! Amen!"

FOR MILITARY PRACTICE.

To Use the Chickamauga Park as a Great Manœuvring Ground.

A bill introduced in the House by General Grosvenor provides, without further appropriation, a National field for military manœuvres by declaring the Chickamauga Military Park open for such purpose to the military forces of the United States and the National Guard of the States under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe.

The Secretary of War is authorized, within the limits of appropriations, which may from time to time be available for such purpose, to assemble, at his discretion, in camp at such seasons of the year and for such period as he may designate, at this field of military manœuvres such portions of the military forces of the United States as he may think best to receive military instruction there. The Secretary of War is authorized to make and publish regulations governing the assembling of the National Guard of the several States upon the grounds, and to detail instructors from the regular army for the forces during their exercises.

This bill, if passed, will make available for military instruction and manœuvres fifteen square miles of territory, embracing extended battle fields, and over thirty miles of approaches outside of this tract. These battle fields, already marked with historical accuracy by monuments and tablets, afford every facility for clear understanding of great battles, while the tract included within the authorized limits of the park embraces every topographical feature which can be met in campaigns—plains, precipitous and most difficult mountains and lesser ridges, open farm lands, extended forests, bare and wooded ridges, streams which present the lesser forms of military obstacles, and a formidable river.

Armenian Student's Family Butchered.

Great sympathy is felt for one of the Armenian students in Auburn (N. Y.) Seminary. He left his parents, wife, and little ones in Malatea, Turkey, when he came to Auburn, and ever since the massacres began he has been unable to hear from them and has been nearly distracted with suspense. A letter came on New Year's Day. It was from his father, his sole surviving relative. Four of his family were butchered. His father wrote: "I have no home, no money, nothing to eat, nothing to wear." The son, nearly crazed with grief, is now tramping the State trying to sell a few wares to earn money to send to his destitute father.

Women May Practice Law.

The Bar Association of Pittsburg, Penn., decided to permit women to practice law. A resolution to exclude women from practising law was overwhelmingly defeated after a spirited discussion of nearly two hours, at one of the largest meetings ever held by the association.

Largest Steam-Car Ferry.

The largest steam-car ferry in the world will be built by the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad to ply between Manitowoc and Ludington, on Lake Michigan. It will cost $300,000, have three screws, carry thirty cars and be 350 feet long.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JANUARY 19.

Lesson Text: "The Ministry of John the Baptist," Luke iii., 15-22 —Golden Text: John i., 29—Commentary.

15. "And as the people were in expecration and all men mused in their hearts of John, whether he were the Christ or not." John was in the deserts till the day of his showing unto Israel (chapter i., 80). Then in God's appointed time the word of God came unto John in the wilderness, and he went forth to preach the baptism of repentance for the remission of sins (chapter iii., 2, 3). The effect upon many of the people was simply that of suspense and debating as to whether John was the Christ or not. See margin. Some of them asked him if he was the Christ or Elijah or that prophet. They need not have debated the question, nor have remained in suspense, had they been subjects to the prophets Isaiah and Malachi, nor would they have reasoned much as to who John was had they been truly expecting Him whom John preached.

16. "John answered, saying unto them all: I indeed baptize you with water, but one mightier than I cometh, the latchet of whose shoes I am not worthy to unloose. He shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost and with fire." John said that he was neither Elijah nor Christ nor the prophet, but only a voice—to be heard and not seen—crying, "Make straight the way of the Lord." And so he cried, "Behold the Lamb of God!" (John i., 21, 23, 29, 36.) When afterward they told John that all were following Jesus, he said: "This my joy, therefore, is fulfilled. He must increase, but I must decrease" (John iii., 29, 30). This beautiful spirit of John which seeks nothing for self, but aims only to magnify the Lord, is very much to be desired and is within our reach, for it is the Spirit of Christ Himself, who never sought His own will nor His own glory (John v., 30; vi., 38; viii., 50). He is ready to fill us with His Spirit (Luke xi., 13), and He will when we are ready by His grace to live His life (II Cor. iv., 10, 11).

17. "Whose fan is in His hand, and He will thoroughly purge His floor and will gather the wheat into His garner, but the chaff He will burn with fire unquenchable." The baptism of Israel with the Holy Spirit and with fire will be at the harvest time, the end of this age (Math. xiii., 40-43; Isa. xliv., 3; Mal. iii., 2), but individual believers may and should be filled with the Spirit now, and they may also know somewhat of the experience of fire, for there is much dross in us to be consumed. The unquenchable fire is, however, the same as the Lord Himself referred to in Mark ix., 43-48; Math. xiii., 42. See also Rev. xiv., 9-11.

18. "And many other things in his exhortation preached he unto the people." In John iii., 26-36, we find that, among the other things, John preached that Jesus is the Son of God (see also chapter i., 34); that He was sent of God; that He spake the words of God; that whosoever receives the Son hath life, but he that receives not the Son hath no life, but abides under the wrath of God; that a man can receive nothing except it be given him from heaven, and that it is a great honor to be a friend of the Bridegroom, even of Jesus Christ. Elsewhere He taught that repentance is nothing unless it is proved to be real by works corresponding thereto. We may listen to preaching as sound and Christ honoring as that of John, but we read that even the word of God will not profit those who hear it unless they believe it (Heb. iv., 2).

19. "But Herod, the tetrarch, being reproved by him for Herodias, his brother Philip's wife, and for all the evils which Herod had done." The particulars of this will be found in Mark vi., 17-20, where it is also written that Herod believed John to be a just and holy man, heard him gladly and did many things. Some would say, therefore, that John might have done more for Herod if he had kept his favor and been gentle with him and not rebuked his sin, but the true servant of God has no thought of pleasing men so as to keep their favor, even though they be as great as Herod (Gal. i., 20). Our one and constant aim must be to please Him who has given us so great a trust as His gospel (II Thess. ii., 4).

20. "Added yet this above all—that he shut up John in prison." This was no new experience for a prophet of the Lord, as a king of Judah put Hanani in prison because of the Lord's message through him. Micaiah was smitten, put in prison and fed on bread and water because he was faithful to God. Jeremiah also was smitten and imprisoned in the dungon (II Chron. xvi., 10; xviii., 23, 26; Jer. xxxvii., 15). The Lord Jesus told His apostles very plainly that they must not fear tribulation, imprisonment or even death (John xvi., 1, 2, 33; Rev. ii., 10; Math. x., 28). In Jas. v., 10, we read that the prophets are to us an example of suffering, affliction and of patience, and in II Pet. ii., 21-23, our Lord Himself is spoken of as our example in these things.

21. "Now, when all the people were baptized, it came to pass that, Jesus also being baptized and praying, the heaven was opened." Luke is the only one who speaks of Jesus praying at His baptism. He spent much time in prayer. How can we do His works without it? Matthew tells us that John at first objected to baptising Him on account of his (John's) greater need but that Jesus replied, saying, "Suffer it to be so now to fulfill all righteousness" (Math. iii., 14, 15). Jesus was and is righteousness itself and becomes our righteousness when we accept Him (Rom. x., 4; II Cor. v., 21). See heaven opened in John i.; Acts vii., x; Rev. iv., xix., and Ezek. i.

22 "And the Holy Ghost descended in a bodily shape like a dove upon Him, and a voice came from heaven which said: Thou art My beloved Son. In Thee I am well pleased." He was and is the true ark, where only the dovelike Spirit finds perfect rest. At Pentecost we read of tongues of fire in connection with the Sprit coming upon the disciples, but Christ needed no fire. He was always and in all things well pleasing to God. If we are willing to live His life, He will by His Spirit work in us that which is well pleasing in His sight (II Cor. iv., 11; v., 9; Rom. xii., 1, 2; Heb. xiii., 21). His life had but one aim—to glorify God.—Lesson Helper.

MINING IN MONTANA.

Amount of the Metals Taken Out in 1895 in That State.

Montana produced in metals about $47,115,000 during 1895, taking the value of the silver at the coinage rate and estimating the last two months of the year on a pro rata basis. The official report of the assayer for this office will not be ready until some time in March, but it is believed that the figures given will not vary more than a few thousand from the real amount.

The production of gold will be $4,100,000, of silver 4,500,000 ounces, of copper 212,000 pounds and of lead 24,500,000 pounds. The output of copper is estimated as being sixty-five per cent. of the production of the United States. The receipts of bullion at the Helena assay office during 1895 were ten per cent. greater than last year and 47½ per cent. greater than during 1893.

HOSTILE BRITISH MOVE.

Colonial Police Advancing Into the Disputed Venezuelan Territory.

A MENACE, SAYS CRESPO.

British Armed Force Appears at Extreme Limit of British Claim---It is Feared That the Venezuelan Government Will Send Troops to the Frontier to Expel the Intruders.

It is stated that British Colonial police have advanced to the disputed territory, on the frontier of British Guiana, and that Venezuela regards such action as a direct menace.

The Caracas Government has received news from the Venezuela boundary stations, near the frontier of British Guiana, to the effect that one hundred men of the British Colonial police have been sent to guard the English station in the disputed territory.

The Crespo administration regards this action as a direct menace on the part of England, following as it does so closely the message of the President of the United States relating to the boundary question. The Government officials say, however, that notwithstanding this report that Great Britain is fortifying her position in apparent defiance of the Republic, great prudence will be observed by Venezuelan officers in the territory, and an attempt will be made to avoid all perilous disputes.

The point to which the British police have been despatched is that first ordered to be fortified with Maxim guns by Mr. Chamberlain, the English Minister for the Colonies.

The Government is notified that troops, with rifle and cannon, from Demarara have arrived at Cuyuni, a station at the extreme limit of the English claims in the disputed territory, and the scene of the Yuruan incident, where English officials were arrested by Venezuelans.

THE TIMES ON THE FACTS.

Red Tape Should Not Be Upheld at the Risk of Precipitating a War.

The London Times, dwelling upon the many dangerous elements which tend to make the Anglo-American situation still serious, refers to its New York correspondent's renewed plea for the fullest and earliest disclosure of the English case in regard to the Venezuelan frontier dispute.

The Times asks whether or not the blue book tradition, which prevents its publication until Parliament meets, is worth upholding at the risk of precipitating a war, from which two great peoples shrink with terror, and suggests that the London Gazette be utilized to give the information needed. The paper urged the Ministers to accelerate the preparation of the necessary documents, and concluded its article thus:

"We should, regardless of precedents, set our case fairly before the world. We firmly believe it is a good case, and that, if produced before passion gets the upper hand of judgment, it will be received in a fair and amicable spirit. But the danger is a growing danger, and if it is to be stemmed successfully must be stemmed at once."

COURT OF ARBITRATION.

Suggestion Made by Justice Harlan Approved in the Venezuelan Question.

The Westminster Gazette says a movement is on foot in London to put into effect the suggestion alleged to have been made by Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, that differences between Great Britain and the United States be settled by a commission composed of an equal number of judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Justices and of the United States Supreme Court. Already a private meeting composed of Englishmen and Americans has been held to consider what further action shall be taken.

The disclosures made in the Daily Chronicle's Washington despatches concerning the Venezuelan dispute have encouraged the leaders of this movement to publish their proposals, which amount to advocacy of the establishment of a permanent court of arbitration.

The Westminster Gazette, Liberal, in its leading editorial, argues that now is the time for Salisbury to withdraw from his Venezuelan position.

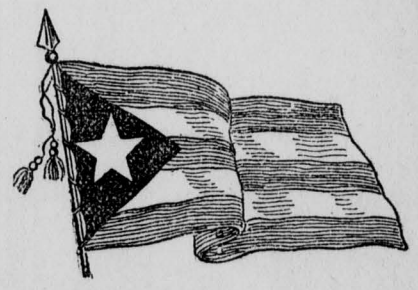
Venezuela's Revolution.

President Crespo issued a decree recognizing the existence of revolution in Venezuela. It is believed that Crespo's decree is aimed especially at Guzman Blanco or Rojas Paul, who are supposed to be treating with England in the interest of the rebellion. The Government prisons are full of those suspected, and the Polytechnic School has been converted into a prison, the students being transferred to the Academy of Fine Arts.

GOMEZ MEETS SERIOUS DEFEAT.

Insurgents Routed Near Guanajay, Not Far From Havana.

Official reports indicate that in a sharp action General Navarro defeated greatly superior insurgent forces under Gomez on the road to Guanajay, near Berba de Zagua.



FLAG OF THE CUBAN INSURGENTS.

The engagement lasted three hours. Twenty-three insurgents were left dead on the field; four of Navarro's officers and twenty-five of the Spanish troops were wounded. Navarro captured one prisoner. The Spanish forces continued on their march. The course the rebels took was not learned. It is believed they belonged to Maceo's command.

It is said unofficially that the rebel leader Nunez was killed and that the rebels lost two hundred men.

Another report has it that the insurgents were surrounded by Spanish troops, under Generals Suarez, Valdez, Madan and Navarro, and completely annihilated.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE. - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR..... $1.00
SIX MONTHS... .50
THREE MONTHS,... .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

TROUGH CREEK.

Harry Greenland returned from Altoona last week looking as natural as when he left.

Messrs. Beatty & Smith sawed 30 two-mule loads of wood into stove wood in four hours and forty minutes.

Tie hauling and ice hauling were the principal industries that received attention in this section the past week.

Mrs. C. M. Glasgow, of the Mountain city, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Chilcott, whose condition continues about the same.

Oscar Dean is to put up the barn for Samuel Smith, jr., on the old David Swope farm and is now engaged in getting out the timber.

Miss Maud Wright, whose health a few years ago was such that scarcely any one thought she would live any length of time, has fully regained her former health and has gone to Williamsport to take a course in music.

The institute at Pine Grove on last Saturday, notwithstanding the misunderstanding in regard to it coming off, was a grand success. There were but three teachers of the township present and two others, Mr. Speck, of Penn, and Mr. Smith, of Cass township. There were five teachers of bygone days present and all seemed to feel at home and at liberty, which they were, and they participated in the discussions on the different topics and made it an enjoyable time. The talks were practical and to the point and all seemed to enjoy themselves. One teacher said to the writer that it was worth more to him than the county institute. If there is a better one in the township this winter it will be a rich treat to attend it. Our opinion is that these local institutes are very much more benefit than the county institutes generally for the reason that the talks are not aimed so high and the common people are benefited much more by them.

THEN AND NOW.

Fifty years ago last spring the venerable Rev. Jacob Gruber left the Trough Creek charge. Mr. Gruber left his family at Lewistown, Mifflin county. This was a four weeks' charge and it embraced Woodcock valley, part of the Raystown branch, the Broad Top region, Wells valley, Sidling Hill creek, Three Springs and Trough Creek. Mr. Gruber traveled on horse back. His route was via Huntingdon up the Woodcock valley and over the above mentioned territory finishing the round at Harmony schoolhouse, where Dr. Andrew Smith makes his home with his son in-law, Jacob David, just opposite Harmony Chapel. From this point he would generally go through Kishocoquillas valley to what he called "Rachel's house," that being his wife's given name.

In the absence of any correct account of his age I should say he was in the neighborhood of sixty years at this time. I remember some of the notions and expressions of the old gentleman. He was an inveterate enemy or hater of dogs and if our little "Penny" didn't know when the old man's time came, which I imagine he did, he always knew when he came and although the little fellow loved to be in the house, when Mr. G. came about "Penny" left and was not to be seen until after the old man had mounted his dun horse.

Mr. G. said it used to be fields of labor but now it was cut up into little patches. I often wonder what he would term the charges of the M. E. church if he could see them as they are now.

Fifty years ago last April Abraham Wright's house that stood where the stone house now stands opposite J. C. Wright's residence was burned with nearly the entire contents. A consultation of the neighbors was had and the decision was that, all things considered, a stone house would be the best to be built. Mr. Wright was in his sixtieth year and without help, save two small boys. Parties, or frolics as they were termed, were made to haul the stone and teams came from the upper end of the valley down as far as Joseph Curtman's. Men came by the score to help quarry and load the stone. One man who was no relation, and who resided in Smith valley, had been favored by Mr. W., had gratitude enough to send his oldest son to help a whole week free of charge. There were no insurance companies operating at that time through the rural districts. Men, as a rule, were bound together by the ties of friendship and honor. But alas, how it is now!

SALTILLO.

The protracted efforts still continue in the Baptist church.

Charles Henderson left Saltillo for Philadelphia on Monday morning.

Misses Sadie Berninger and Valvie Green are visiting in Mifflin county.

John Drake is quite poorly at this time. We hope he may get well and strong again.

A girl baby came to the residence of Asher Drake last Saturday. We wish the young lady long life and much happiness.

Miss Fleck, of Robertsdale, returned to her home last Monday morning from a protracted visit at her aunt's, Mrs. C. B. Crum.

T. R. Henderson and wife paid a visit to the bed side of James Henderson, of Cassville. Mr. Henderson is very weak and low.

A. K. Green resumed housekeeping this morning and met with an accident. He fell behind his stove and was unable to rise without assistance.

Quite a number of our people are sick. John Barber is ill with pneumonia, and a little son of Wm. Sollers is ill with the grip together with the son of Newton Sollers.

Frank Wagoner and his bonnie bride, Miss Laura Hoffman, are visiting at Saltillo. We wish them many happy hours of unalloyed happiness and a safe entrance into the eternal harbor where all felicities continue forever.

Farmers' Institute.

A Farmers' institute will be held in Orbisonia, Friday and Saturday, February 7th and 8th. There will be three sessions daily--morning, afternoon and evening. The day sessions will be devoted to the discussion of practical topics. The evening sessiona will consist of lectures of an educational nature. Admission to all the sessions will be free. The following gentlemen will be present and take part:

Prof. John Hamilton, superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, State College, who will talk on the "Road Question."

Geo. T. Powell, ex-Superintendent of Institutes, New York State, on "Needs of an Agricultural Education in the Public Schools."

Dr. Rothrock, secretary of Pennsylvania Forestry Association, on "Forestry."

Dr. Warren, Zoologist of Department of Agriculture, on "Birds—Beneficial and Injurious to the farmers."

Major Levi Well, on "Pure Food Laws" and the "Oleo" question.

Hon. Thomas O. Milliken, on "The Future Prospect of Farming."

R. S. Seeds, of Birmingham, on "Commercial Fertilizer and Lime."

The following gentlemen will also participate in the discussions:

W. W. Stryker, Petersburg; G. W. Owens, Birmingham; Dr. Z. T. Jones, Shade Gap; Dr. W. T. Browning, Orbisonia; Geo. W. McClain, Trough Creek; Dr. G. C. Borst, Mount Union; Captain O. S. Rumberger, Warriorsmark; Dr. Z. B. Taylor, of Orbisonia, and others.

A Sultry Obituary.

It wasn't a Missouri editor, but a Missouri printer's devil who was going through his first experience of "making up forms." The paper was late and the boy got his galleys mixed. The first part of an obituary notice of an impecunious citizen had been dumped in the forms and the next handful of type came from a galley describing a recent fire. It read like this: "The pall-bearers lowered the body to the grave, and as it was consigned to the flames there were few, if any regrets, for the old wreck had been an eyesore to the community for years. Of course there was individual loss, but that was fully covered by insurance." The widow thinks the editor wrote the obituary that way because the lamented partner of her joys and sorrows owed him five year's subscription.—Vermillion *Freeman.*

TO THE GOLDEN GATE.

Personally-Conducted Tours via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Undoubtedly California offers more genuine attractions to the pleasure-travelling public than any other part of the American continent. The fame of its climate is world-wide, and it is sought even by Europeans, who find it more charming than their own southern slopes. To Americans its worth is too well known to necessitate a description of the many advantages to be enjoyed.

Personally-conducted tours via Pennsylvania Railroad will leave New York and Philadelphia February 12 and March 11, 1896. In addition to the many other points of interest visited on the first tour a stop will be made at New Orleans for the Mardi-Gras festivities, and four weeks will be allowed in California. On the second tour four and one-half weeks will be allowed in California.

An addition to the magnificient train heretofore used for these tours is a through Pullman compartment car.

The car, which will be the very best that the Pullman Company can supply, will contain nine inclosed compartments—two drawing rooms and seven state rooms—will be attached to the special train at Jersey City and run through to San Diego, Cal., on the first tour, and San Francisco, on the second.

This will be the first car of its kind to be run on a transcontinental train, and that it will be thoroughly appreciated by participants in the tours is evidenced by the fact that already several of the compartments have been reversed.

Applications for space or itineraries giving all information should be made to Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Room 411, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill. was told by her doctors she had consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St, San Francisco suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in coughs and colds. Free trial bottles at B. O'Connor & Son's. Regular size 50c and $1.00

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of constipation and sick headache. For malaria and liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfecty free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetabe. They do not weaen by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

FOR RENT.—A cabinet maker and undertaker shop or store room, with 4-room dwelling attached. Good location. Inquire of Marshall Yocum, Mpleton Depot, Pa.

DELEGATE TO NATIONAL CONVENtion.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate in Huntingdon county for delegate to the Republican National Convention, subject to the rules of the party in Huntingdon county and the eighteenth Congressional district.

JERE B. REX.

Huntingdon, Pa., Dec. 16, 1895.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

(Assigned Estate of J. L. Wilt.)

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county to make distributions of the funds in the hands of S. O. Fraker, assignee of J. L. Wilt, of Orbisonia, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, No. 408 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa., on Saturday February 1. 1896, at 1 P. M., when and where all persons interested in said fund will appear or be forever debarred from participating in the same.

RICHARD W. WILLIAMSON.

Jan. 7. 3t. Auditor.

COLUMBUS DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

BEST SET OF TEETH, $8.

DR. C. H. BOYER, Manager,

4-10-95. Fifth St., HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Penn'a,

Ready for Xmas.

Old Santa will pay us a visit every night. Boys and girls, just come to see us often as you can and get real anxious to have a whole lot of the beautiful things we have in our store for Christmas gifts. We are

Headquarters for Holiday Goods.

Having purchased many times more goods in this line than any previous year, with a view to suit all, while the prices are where you like them—very low.

Do You Want to Make a Gift?

Come here, as you can rely on our selection, besides you will pay less. A Christmas present will be given free to every cash purchaser of Holiday Goods.

Cold Weather Goods.

Don't forget the fact that we can supply you with felt boots, Lumbermens' socks and Rubber goods of first quality as cheap as you can buy them in the county. You are invited to come and see us and you will not go away disappointed.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Pa.

STEWART'S.

Great Slaughter In

OVERCOATS.

We do not want to carry over any Overcoats, and in order to make a "CLEAN SWEEP" have decided to sell our entire stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's Overcoats at wonderfully reduced prices. They must go regardless of cost. Call and examine them. Nothing to lose, all to gain.

Children's Cape Overcoats.

Ages 7 to 12, at half price. Every one of them a great bargain. $4.00, now $2.00. $3.00, now $1.50. $2.00, now $1.00.

Reefer Overcoats.

We have a few left which we will sell regardless of cost—size 5 to 10. Parents, this is your opportunity, embrace it while it lasts.

Children's Suits.

From now until Feb. 1, 1896, we will give 20% off on all Children's Knee Pants, suits size 3 to 15, regardless of cost. These are bargains you cannot afford to miss.

Suits that were $5.00 now go at $4.00.
" " $4.00 " " $3 20.
" " $3.00 " " $2.40.

O. L. Stewart,

One Price Cash Clothier,

Cor. 6th and Washington Sts., Huntingdon, Pa.

J. O. HEATON,

CASSVILLE, PA.

DRY GOODS.

Having anticipated the requirements of the trade with increased facilities, larger room, we are prepared to meet its demands. We are pleased to state that our efforts to handle a first-class assortment, complete in style, have been amply repaid by the marked increase in our trade. Our goods are warranted as represented. An honest competition invariably results in approval.

GROCERIES.

We carry a nice, clean stock and the low prices make them sell.

Get my prices on Coal Oil before buying elsewhere. I buy in larger quantily and will sell very low. I handle only the best grade 150 test. Another specialty is Shelf Hardware. I can save you money by buying from me.

PAINTS, OILS,

Drugs, Window Glass, Queensware, Wood and Willow ware, at exceedingly low prices. If you want a set of Harness at a saving of 15 to 20 per cent. give me your order. We sell the famous Catarangus company's Knives and Scissors. All goods warranted.

We e do not sell goods at cost, but considering the quality we do sell as low, and a great many thing lower, than any merchant in the county. Trade with us; we will treat you right.

J. O. HEATON,

Cassville, - - Penn'a.

DO YOU WANT A HOME?

Good Chance,

Easy Payments.

The Rent Pays for the Property.

At $25.00 Cash and $5.00 per month for 10 years, your choice of the three properties on Glendower way, or $20.00 down and $5.50 for property on Hill street. No interest charged. Title guaranteed. For further particulars call on or address

GEO. W. YOCUM,
Huntingdon, Pa.

I. N. SWOPE,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

What Some of You are Missing.

Men's goods 4-stay Wool Boots, the best Lumbermen's Overs, $1.50 to $1.98.
Men's Lumbermen's Stockings, with best Overs, $1.65.
Men's best Overshoes, 55c.
Ladies', " " 25c. to 38c.
Misses' " " 22c.
Child's " " 16c.
" etra heavy, wool edge, 25c.
Men's first quality Rubber Boots, $2.35.
Men's 4-stay Wool Boots, 65c.
Boys' Overcoats, 98c., and plenty of other bargains.

The above goods are less than the wholesale price.

C. B. CRUM,

King of Low Prices;

SALTILLO, - - PA

CHAS. W. HINEY. W. W. WITHINGTON

Hiney & Withington,

GENERAL INSURANCE

—AND—

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

MOUNT UNION, PA.

Fire, Life, and Accident Insurance placed with reliable companies. The fire insurance companies represented by us are not connected with the existing combination of fire insurance companies for increasing the rates of insurance on all kinds of property, and we can therefore place fire insurance at lower figures, an item to be considered by the insured. We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. Office adjoining Nevell's having Parlors, near the Railroad Depot.

FIRE INSURANCE.

I can give you Reliable Insurance at nett rates. Don't run the risk of losing your property without protection.

INSURE YOUR { House, Furniture, Stable.

Special Rates on Farm Property.

L. M. SPEER, Agt.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Jan. 15, 1896.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Argument court to-morrow.

—There are sixteen prisoners in the county jail.

—The board of pardons will meet on the 29th inst.

—Governor Hastings is improving in health at Hot Springs.

—An Allentown man found a pearl worth $300 in an oyster.

—Mrs. M. A. Pheasant has been appointed postmaster at Page.

—Midwinter Fair at Huntingdon next week. Friday will be the big day.

—There were 7,138 oil wells drilled in Pennsylvania during the past year.

—J. O. Heaton, merchant at Cassville, sells and recommends Chamberlain's remedies.

—J. H. Wharton an aged citizen of this place is critically ill with general debility.

—The new flags will contain forty-five stars, one more since the admission of Utah.

—The election for township and borough officers will be held on Tuesday, February 18th.

—985 bushels of potatoes and 47½ bushels of beans were cosumed at the Reformatory in 1895.

—The total amount of pension money paid out this quarter in the Pittsburg district was $1,500,000.

—A. F. Parker, an employee of the Juniata shops, Altoona, visited parents in this place over Sunday.

—Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day and the Fourth of July will each come on Saturday this year.

—Atlantic "A" is the finest flour on the market. Ask your grocer for a sack of it and give it a trial. 12-11-h.

—The bicycle factory in Huntingdon has been conveyed to the H. H. Lane Manufacturing company. Consideration $7,000.

—R. H. Brumbaugh has been afflicted during the past two weeks with a felon on his right hand.

—When a man starts in to drown his troubles he generally acts as if he thought they were located in his stomach.—Somerville *Journal.*

—James E. McDonald has been seriously ill during the past two weeks with liver trouble. His many friends hope for his speedy restoration to health.

—Owing to a protracted service being held at Mount Union, services in the Presbyterian church in this place will be held at 10.45 next Sabbath morning.

—John A. Brumbaugh, while cutting wood in his cellar one evening last week, cut a gash in his head. The injury might have been of a more serious character.

—Miss Prudie Miller, who has been living in Altoona for several months past, returned home last Saturday and will remain some time at her home in this place.

—I. N. Foust's house at the corner of Sixth and Washington streets, Huntingdon, was sold by assignee H. H. Waite, esq., last week to Albert Myton, of Petersburg, for $7445.

—John Ebberts, one of the oldest and best known citizens of Franklin township, died on Monday afternoon of last week, of general debility. Deceased is survived by seven children.

—Dr. W. J. Campbell was in Philadelphia three days last week, having taken a patient from Newton Hamilton to the Medico Chirurgical hospital, eye departmsnt, for treatment.

—About 10,000 persons find employment in the Clearfield county mines. In 1891 they worked on an average 227 days; in 1892, 212 days; in 1893, 186 days, and in 1894, 134 days.

—Since Utah has been admitted to the Union polygamy will have to be abolished. They have agreed to live in accordance with the provisions of constitution and therefore must abandon this much practiced custom.

—The Pennsylvania railroad company has issued orders, extending all over the company's lines, to have all hand rails, handle bars, pipes and brass work on the engines painted black. All ornaments must also be removed.

—A. B. Gillam, a prominent merchant of Mapleton, Pa., was in town yesterday visiting his uncle, J. S. Gillam. During his stay he called and had his subscription dated to 1897. Such visitors are always pleasant.—Tyrone *Times.*

—The commercial failures during the complete year 1895 number 13,197, against 13,885 in 1894, but the aggregate of liabilities is slightly greater, $173,196, 060 against $172,992.856, so that the average per failure is $13,124, against $12,458 in 1894.

—Mrs. Neff, wife of Henry Neff, of Neff's Mills, died on Tuesday night of last week, aged about 70 years. She was a consistent member of the Reformed church for many years, a woman beloved by all who knew her, and her death is sincerely regretted.

—The funeral of B. Frank Housum, the fireman who lost his life at the fire in Altoona on Sunday morning a week, took place in Altoona on the following Wednesday, and was the largest ever witnessed in that city. Fully 4,000 people were in attendance.

—The river at this place is ice bound for the third time this season. Most of the ice houses about town have been filled with a fair quality of ice. Skating has been excellent and last week several Mapleton boys of venturesome disposition took cold baths in the Juniata.

—The crew of an east bound freight train at Lewistown Narrows saw on the opposite side of the river a large black bear putting in his best licks in an attempt to scramble up a steep ledge of rocks. Bruin failed to mount the cliff and started around the ledge and was soon lost to sight.

—The following officers of the East Broad Top Railroad and Coal Company were elected in Philadelphia on Monday: President, William A. Ingham; directors, William A. Ingham, Edward Roberts, jr., Edward R. Wood, G. Theodore Roberts, John Markle, Calvin Pardee, Herbert M. Howe, M. D, and William Lonstreth.

—George Bagley, an employee of the Western Union Telegraph company, while engaged with a gang of men in erecting new poles at Bedford on Monday was struck on the head by a falling pole, which crushed his skull and killed him instantly. He leaves a widow and six children destitute of protection and means of sustenance.

—Matthew Cresswell, of Petersburg, was walking on the pavement in front of his residence Monday when he slipped on the ice and sustained a violent fall. It is believed that he ruptured a blood vessel as he expired almost instantly. Mr. Crrsswell was aged about 48 years. He belonged to the Lutheran church. He is survived by a wife and a number of children.

—D. C. Gayton and wife, of Green Bay, Wisconsin, who have been visiting among friends in this and Mifflin counties returned to their western home last week. Mr. Gayton is a son of John A. Gayton, of Lewistown, and formerly resided at Mapleton. He is a civil engineer and at present is city engineer of Green Bay. He is making his mark and we congratulate him on his success.

—At the Musical College, Freeburg, Snyder county, Pa., none but the best methods are used, and are always striving to broaden its sphere of usefulness with a more advanced spirit, so that today it is recognized as one of the foremost schools of music in the country. $33 will pay for a term of six weeks. Spring Term will begin May 4. For catalogues address, HENRY B. MOYER, Director.

—Miss Annie Ott, daughter of Mrs. L. S. Swope, of Orbisonia, died at 8.20 o'clock Sunday morning of consumption. She was aged 27 years, 6 months and 15 days. She was a devout Christian lady whose chief concern was to do the will of her Master. Most of her life had been spent in doing good for others. The remains were interred at Orbisonia yesterday afternoon, Rev. J. K. Kinsely conducting the services. We extend sympathy to the bereaved friends.

—Washington Camp, No. 59, P. O. S. of A., of this place, was visited last night by a delegation from Huntingdon consisting of District President C. C. Brewster, Clare M. Taylor, W. C. Weaver, G. W. Bunn, L. A. Green, George Lewis and Samuel Latherow. The district president installed the officers for the ensuing term. They are as follows: L. L. Parker, president; R. B. Cowher, vice president; E. L. Buchanan, master of forms; E. E. Bell, sec.; J. H. Shimer, Asst. Sec; A. B. Baker, Fin. Sec.; J. A. Toomey, Treas.; L. F. Baker, Con.; Jesse Corbin, inspector; T. S. McDonald, guard; B. F. Slates, chaplain; B. F. Slates, trustee; Wm. Fisher, Isaac Miller, right sentinels; E. E. Palmer, Wm. McMullin, left sentinels.

—The Cresson *Record* says: The work of straightening the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad between Portage and Lilly was begun on Thursday of last week. Contractor Stahl, of Altoona, has that part of the work near Portage, and contractor Charles Simms has the heavy Sonman cut through the bluff west of Sonman station, and contractor McMann has a portion lying between the two. About 300 men are at work now, with a prospect that the force will be greatly increased. It is estimated that the job will last about two years.

—William Livingston, a well-known and highly respected citizen of this county, died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. J. P. Henry, at Cottage, on Friday morning at the age of 80 years. Deceased had resided in that section nearly all his life and was well known to all the older residents. Beside the daughter with whom he made his home, he is survived by four sons: W. S. Livingston, of Altoona; Dr. T. M., of Columbia; James, of Thorn Hill, and John, of Indian Territory. Deceased was a Presbyterian by faith and was an active, earnest christian man.

—William Burn Stewart, a shoe merchant of Tyrone, committed suicide Monday afternoon. Soon after dinner he went out of his shoe store to go to the hall of the Elks. Later he was found in a chair in the parlors of the hall and a 32-calibre revolver beside him. He is survived by a daughter and two sons. Mr. Stewart was a native of Stone Valley, this county, and was at one time engaged in the shoe business in Huntingdon, being a member of the firm of Crum & Stewart. He has been suffering from pulmonary troubles and mental abberration is assigned as the cause of the rash act. He was a good man and well situated financially.

Full Moons.

Fostor, the St. Louis weather prognosticator, says:

A paragraph recently run through the newspapers in which it was stated that two full moons occurred in December, 1895, and that a like event had not been witnessed since the time of Christ. This shows how little some people know about one of the most common occurrences, and the blunder ought to cause them to hesitate when they come to discuss the changes of the moon, weather changes, weather events, forecasts, etc. The fact is that two full and two new moons, two first quarters and two last quarters occur at intervals of about thirty months. Using astronomical time, which begins at noon, two full moons occurred in July, 1871; January, 1874; November, 1876; August, 1879; June, 1882; December, 1884; October, 1887; July, 1890; January, 1893, and December, 1895. The two full moons and two of any other phases of the moon occur in the same months at intervals of eighteen years and also, with nearly the same regularity, at intervals of nine years. If we use civil time, beginning at midnight, there are just as many such cases, and at the same intervals, but not always in the same months.

Huntingdon County Midwinter Fair.

The Huntingdon County Midwinter Fair will be held next week in Armory Hall, Huntingdon. Special features have been arranged to make the fair atnractive. Friday, January 24th has been designated as Grand Army day. On that day a patriotic and industrial parade will be held. The veterans of the county, bands and patriotic societies are invited to join in this parade. Arrangements are being made for special railroad accommodations for that day and wherever possible special rates will be secured. After the parade a band contest will be held, the prize to be a Wonder Solo B flat cornet, with gold lined bell, manufactured by C. G. Conn.

Result of Some One's Carelessness.

Frank Miller, aged 24 years, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania railroad at Huntingdon, met with a sad accident Tuesday night. Some one had turned the switch and a cabin car ran onto the wrong track and run him down, crushing his right leg below the knee so badly that amputation was necessary. His left thigh was fractured also. He was taken to the Altoona hospital Wednesday morning, where his injuries received additional treatment.

—Atlantic "A" flour is rich in color, rich in strength, makes a big loaf, and is the choicest flour in the market. Ask your grocer for a sack of it.

RESULTED FATALLY.

M. M. Henry Dies of Wounds Inflicted by James Thompson.

The Huntingdon *News* of yesterday gives the following account concerning the death of M. M. Henry, who spent a portion of his boyhood days in Mapleton:

M. M. Henry, who was shot by James Thompson, a shoemaker, near Delmont, Westmoreland county, on Saturday night a week, died of his wound yesterday morning. His remains will be brought here for interment, and funeral services will be held from the residence of his brother, George J. Henry, 1307 Washington street, on Wednesday afternoon.

The particulars of his death are substantially as related in a recent number of the *Local News.* Before his death he told his brother George that he and Thompson, who is a shoemaker at Delmont, were driving along the road in a buggy on Saturday night, and that it was a very cold night. The blanket fell out of the buggy and Henry jumped out to get it, when Thompson remonstrated with him and told him to let it alone. Henry refused to do so and while stooping down to get the blanket Thompson pulled a revolver and shot him, the bullet entering near the heart and taking a downward course, lodged in the abdomen. Henry managed to crawl to the house of George Patty, near Delmont, where he was cared for. Physicians were unable to find the ball, and the unfortunate man lingered for eight days, when death resulted.

Henry was aged about 37 years, was a shoemaker who worked in this place until a few months ago, when he moved to Jeanette, and worked on the railroad. He had some money with him when he was shot, but none could be found on him. He leaves a wife and child. Thompson, the man who shot him, is still at his home in Delmont suffering from the effects of the exposure while on his spree and the injuries inflicted by being trampled by the horse he was driving.

Local Institute.

A Teachers' Local Institute will be held at Mapleton on Saturday, February 8th. Following is the program:

"Distinctive Idea in School Music"—J. G. Dell, J. H. Tate.
"Reading"—A. M. Smith, H. G. Swope, H. J. Wickey.
"Paper"—Miss Julia Chilcote.
"The Teacher's Leisure Time"—H. B. Landis, W. H. Burd.
"Standard For Graduation"—Supt. Benson, I. N. Swope.
"Dignity of the Teacher's Profession"—P. W. M. Pressel, J. B. Boring.
"The Ideal School Teacher"—H. G. Hicks, Supt. Rudy.
"Paper"—Mrs. Louisa Dell.
"Joys and Sorrows of a Teacher"—R. A. Ramsey, Scott Wible.

W. H. BURD, Chairman.

Republicans, Attention!

The Republicans of Mapleton Borough are requested to meet at the Band Hall, Thursday evening, January 16th, at 6.30 o'clock, to name candidates to be voted for at the primary election to be held between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock Saturday evening, January 18th, as the nominees for the borough offices to be filled at the ensuing election. It is desired that all Republicans in the borough attend this meeting.

COMMITTEEMAN.

To Tie Makers.

Replying to numerous inquiries, we will buy White Oak and Rock Oak ties, advance goods on them, and allow whatever we can realize from them, paying balance in cash. Specifications are 8½ feet long, 7 in. face, 7 in. thick for first class, and for second class not less than 6 inches face and 6 inches thick.

Dec. 23 tf. J. G. GILLAM.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Soress Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Estate of John Jamison, Deceased.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned will expose to public sale on the premsses in Clay township, on

Thursday, January 30, 1896,

at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate to-wit:

All that certain tract of land situate in Clay township, Huntingdon county, aforesaid, bounded by lands of Samuel Long, R. W. Hudson, Samuel Moreland, William Bradley and others, containing

139 Atres and 68 Perches,

more or less, it being the same real estate which John Jamison purchased from Jonathan Miller and Samuel B Peters, described in deeds recorded at Huntingdon, Pa., in Deed Book "H," No. 3, pages 289 and 346; and having thereon erected a

Two-story Frame Dwelling House,

frame barn or stable, wagon shed, spring house and other outbuildings. About 100 acres are under cultivation and the balance is in good timber, principally white pine. There is good water at the house and the entire property is well supplied. There are two fine orchards yielding choice fruit.

The farm is only about 1½ miles from Saltillo, convenient to both charches and schools and desirable as a home.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. to be paid in cash when the property is struck off thirty per cent. when the sale is confirmed and deed delivered, and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest from confirmation of sale; the deferred payments to be secured by the judgments of the purchaser.

CATHARINE K. JAMISON,
Administratrix of John Jamison, Dec'd.
K. A. LOVELL, Attorney. 1-8-d.

Ties, - Ties, Ties!

Yes, we will take Rock Oak and White Oak Ties, and will advance goods on them and make prompt returns and payment as soon as they are inspected and paid for. For any further information concerning ties call and see us.

Remember

We carry the largest and most complete stock of merchandise in this part of the county.

Fresh Meat,

Hard, Soft, Cannel

COAL

Constantly on hand.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness. THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

DRIFTING TOWARD WAR.

A Serious Crisis Between Great Britain and Germany.

ARSENALS BEING OVERHAULED.

England Now Expects an Appeal to Arms if the Kaiser Declares the Transvaal's Independence --- Anti-English Sentiment Running High in Berlin---Anti-German Feeling Growing in England.

There is no longer any attempt to conceal the fact that war between Great Britain and Germany is not only possible, but probable. Despatches received in London from Berlin reiterate in terms which almost compel belief Germany's intention to declare the independence of the Transvaal Republic. The London papers credit the announcement, and they interpret that it means war. One-half the population of Great Britain expects war with Germany at any moment. The other half is apprehensive, and no one, not even members of the Cabinet, seem to know what is going to happen. But there is a genuine war scare on. You can feel it in the air, in the clubs and in the theaters, where every patriotic utterance is rapturously applauded.

This state of excitement is caused by a report from Berlin to the effect that at a special audience which Dr. W. J. Leyds, the Secretary of State of the Transvaal, had with Emperor William His Majesty declared that he would not recognize any claim of suzerainty over the Transvaal. Great Britain by the treaty of 1884 claims suzerainty over the Transvaal Republic.

It is agreed on all sides in Europe that the moment the Kaiser sends a Minister to Pretoria Lord Salisbury must summon a Parliament for the purpose of declaring war against Germany, or must abandon the avowed intention of the British Government to maintain its suzerainty over the Transvaal. These reports regarding the German Emperor's decision have not been denied.

If the German Emperor has told Leyds, Secretary of State for Transvaal, that Germany will recognize the independence of the Boers, he has as good as declared war, say all Englishmen.

EMPEROR WILLIAM.

Queen Victoria has written a letter to the Emperor of Germany rebuking him for his attitude in regard to the Transvaal, especially in the matter of the congratulatory message which His Majesty sent to President Kruger.

Anti-German feeling is growing rapidly in the East End of London. The windows of a number of shops in Whitechapel kept by Germans and Hebrews have been broken, and the Hollander Club and some of the East End German clubs have been closed, fearing that they might be attacked.

At a large dinner of farmers and tradesmen given at Chard, County of Somerset, the Mayor of the town proposed to drink the health of all of the Queen's family except one grandson, referring to Emperor William of Germany. The toast was received with enthusiastic cheers, which were followed by groans and hisses for Emperor William.

Political circles in London maintain that if it be true that the Emperor of Germany has promised to recognize the independence of the Transvaal Republic by appointing a German Resident at Pretoria instead of a consul, it may mean war between Great Britain and Germany.

The St. James's Gazette says: "We would rather face a rupture with Germany than to renounce the stipulation of the convention of 1884 that any international arrangement made by the South African Republic requires the consent and ratification of Great Britain."

Orders have been sent to Portsmouth, Devonport and Chatham for the immediate commissioning of six ships to form a flying squadron, the object of which is obviously to have a squadron ready for any required emergency. It will be composed of two first-class battleships, two first-class cruisers and two second-class cruisers.

A dispatch from Berlin says that Dr. Leyds, the Secretary of State of the Transvaal, has received a dispatch which states that the Transvaal demands from England an indemnity of $2,500,000 for Dr. Jameson's invasion.

The feeling against Emperor William continues among all classes and the war sentiment against Germany rises as time passes. Emperor William is a member of several exclusive English clubs, including the Royal Yacht Squadron, and in some of them the demand for his expulsion is already very loud. Letters have also been published in the newspapers demanding that he resign his colonelcy in the Royal Dragoons.

A cablegram from Berlin says: It cannot be said that the incessant jingoism of the British press and the hostile demonstrations in England against the Kaiser have produced an equally warlike spirit in Germnny. On the contrary, a conservative and dignified attitude has been assumed in this instance by the German newspapers and public. Nevertheless a big demonstration is anticipated in the Reichstag. The Emperor and Prince Hohenlohe are in complete accord in this matter. There is no foundation whatever in the report which emanated from the Berlin Bourse that the Chancellor has offered to resign.

A despatch from Vienna says that the German Government, fearing that Emperor William's message to President Kruger would offend Emperor Francis Joseph, has explained to Count Coluchowski, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that Emperor William did not intend to offend England. His message was merely meant to encourage the free States of South Africa to maintain their independence. A similar message has been sent to Rome, where, it is stated, the Opposition intend to use the incident against a renewal of the Triple Alliance.

MRS. MARY LORD DIMMOCK, AFFIANCED TO EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON.

The positive announcement comes from Indianapolis that ex-President Benjamin Harrison will wed Mrs. Mary Lord Dimmock, of New York City, before the lenten season begins. Mrs. Dimmock will be pleasantly remembered by those who were frequent visitors at the White House during its occupancy by Mr. Harrison and his family. Mrs. Dimmock now resides in New York, and, it is intimated, is the magnet which draws the distinguished Indiana statesman so frequently to that city. She is the niece of the late Mrs. Harrison, and her presence added much to the charm of the social life of the last Administration. She was extremely popular and scarcely less esteemed than Mrs. Harrison, whose graciousness and sweetness of manner won the friendship of all who met her. Mrs. Harrison died October 25, 1892, and through the long and tedious illness her devoted husband was greatly assisted in his patient vigils at her bedside by Mrs. Dimmock. Mrs. Dimmock is a small, slender woman, who appears to be about thirty-five years old. She has large black eyes, which are her most attractive feature. Her mind is said by those who know her intimately to be quick and capable of grasping subjects and situations. She is fond of music, and appears to best advantage in the drawing-room, where her capabilities are put to the test by contact with brainy people.

CLEVELAND HITS BACK.

Explanatory Letter From the President to Senator Caffery.

NO CONTRACT WITH A SYNDICATE

Cleveland's Reply to a Newspaper Attack ---No Conference With Financiers Nor With Bankers About the Proposed Issue---Has Always Favored a Popular Loan---An Emphatic Denial.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Senator Caffery, of Louisiana, has made public a letter which President Cleveland wrote him, in which the President vigorously defends the sale of bonds to the syndicate last February and denies in equally emphatic words the statements that arrangements had been made for a similar sale of more bonds. The letter was written before the advertisement for bids for bonds was issued, and follows:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
"WASHINGTON, D. C., January 5, 1896.

"MY DEAR SENATOR: I have read to-day in the Congressional Record the debate in the Senate on Friday concerning the financial situation and bond issues.

"I am amazed at the intolerance that leads even excited partisianship to adopt as a basis of attack the unfounded accusations and assertions of a malaciously mendacious and sensational newspaper.

"No banker or financier nor any other human being has been invited to visit Washington for the purpose of arranging in any way or manner for the disposition of bonds to meet the present or future needs of the gold reserve.

"No arrangement of any kind has been made for the disposition of such bonds to any syndicate or through the agency of any syndicate.

"No assurance of such a disposal of bonds has been directly ori ndirectly given to any person. In fact, a decided leaning toward a popular loan and advertising for bids have been plainly exhibited on the part of the Administration at all times when the subject was under discussion.

"Those charged with the responsibility of maintaining our gold reserve, so far as legislation renders it possible, have anxiously conferred with each other, and as occasion permitted with those having knowledge of financial affairs and present monetary conditions as to the best and most favorable means of selling bonds for gold.

"The unusual importance of a successful result, if the attempt is again made, ought to be apparent to every American citizen who bestows upon the subject a moment's serious thought. The Secretary of the Treasury from the first moment that the necessity of another sale of bonds seemed to be approaching, desired to offer them, if issued, to the people by public advertisement if they could thus be successfully disposed of.

"After full consideration he came to the conclusion, to which I fully agree, that the amount of gold in the reserve being now $20,000,000 more than it was in February last, when a sale of bonds was made to a syndicate, and other conditions differing from those then existing, justify us in offering the bonds now about to be issued for sale by popular subscription.

"This is the entire matter, and all these particulars could have easily been obtained by any member of the Senate by simple inquiry.

"If Mr. Morgan or any one else, reasoning from his own standpoint, brought himself to the belief that the Government would at length be constrained to again sell bonds to the syndicate, I suppose he would have a perfect right, if he chose, to take such steps as seemed to him prudent to put himself in condition to negotiate.

"I expect an issue of bonds will be advertised for sale to-morrow and that bids will be invited not only for those now allowed by law, but for such other and different bonds as Congress may authorize during the pendency of the advertisement.

"Not having had an opportunity to confer with you in person since the present session of Congress began and noticing your participation in the debate of last Friday, I have thought it not amiss to put you in possession of the facts and information herein contained. Yours very truly,

"GROVER CLEVELAND.

"Hon. Donaldson Caffery."

SECRETARY CARLISLE HOPEFUL.

He Believes That the Popular Loan Will Be a Success.

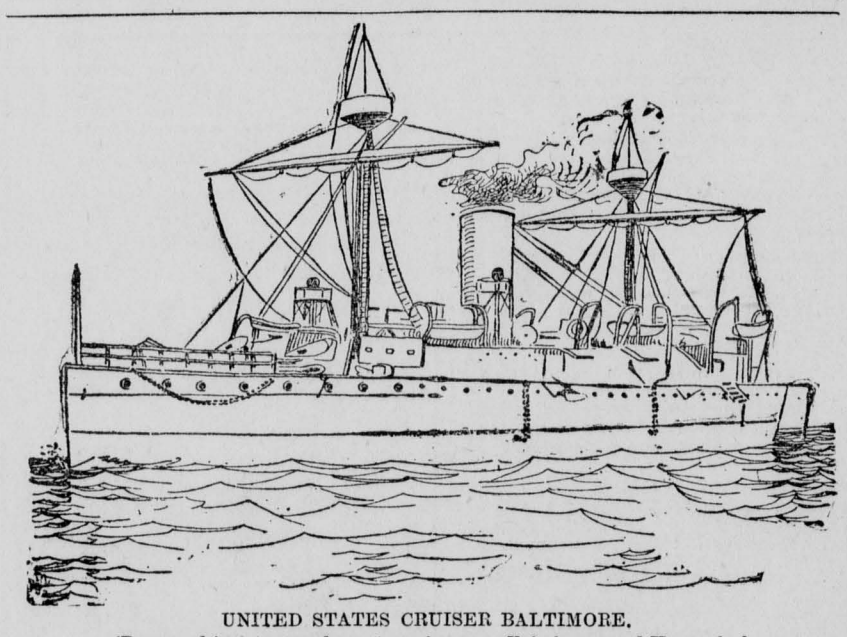
WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Secretary Carlisle expressed the opinion that the new bond issue would be a success. He did not intimate whence the gold would come, but he spoke with a full knowledge of the number of inquiries made for blank forms for bids and the informal offers already made. The mails have brought in quite a number of inquiries for blank forms on which to make bids, and in some cases persons desirous of subscribing stated the amount they wanted and the price they would offer. These figures, of course, are withheld from publication. The bids are regarded as informal, and, where possible, those making them will be communicated with, and blank forms will be sent them, so that they may comply with all the requirements and make their bids in regular shape.

THE BALTIMORE'S PERIL.

Our Cruiser's Terrible Time at Sea---Two of Her Crew Killed.

News from Honolulu received by a schooner shows that the United States cruiser Baltimore had a narrow escape from disaster on her recent trip from Yokohama to Honolulu. She reached Honolulu on December 23, having been twenty-one days on a passage which seldom requires over fourteen. She was rust from waterline to masthead, all her boats were damaged, and two of her crew were killed. When three days out she encountered a cyclone which swept Boatswain Jessen overboard, and did considerable damage. When this cleared the vessel entered another storm that raged for ten days. Nearly all the boats were badly damaged by the immense seas which swept her from stem to stern.

The hatches were battened down and all turret guns and forward guns had to be removed to save them. The ship's carpenter, J. Cooper, had his skull fractured and died at Honolulu. The vessel proved very seaworthy, but she had a narrow escape.



UNITED STATES CRUISER BALTIMORE.
(Damaged in a tremendous storm between Yokohama and Honolulu.)

Slight Decrease in Pensions.

The general pension bill for the year ending June 30, 1897, as reported to the House by Mr. Blue (Rep., Kan.) carries an appropriation of $141,525,820, being $58,750 below the estimates and $58,750 less than the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

CECIL RHODES INVOLVED.

It is Stated That He Knew of Dr. Jameson's Transvaal Plot.

A despatch from Cape Town, South Africa, says it is asserted there that Cecil Rhodes was aware of the whole plot which led up to and included Dr. Jameson's raid into the Transvaal. Rhodes, the despatch says, is ill at Cape Town. Twenty-two members of the National Reform Committee, whose efforts were devoted to fomenting the recent rebellious acts of the Uitlanders, were arrested by officers of the Transvaal Government at the rooms of the Reform Club, Johannesburg, on a charge of high treason. They were all taken to Pretoria. The prisoners included Colonel Rhodes, a brother of Cecil Rhodes; Sir Drummond Miles Dunbar, Lionel Phillips and other leading residents of Johannesburg. The arrests created no excitement, the populace maintaining a perfectly indifferent attitude to the action of the authorities.

The report that Dr. Jameson had been released turns out to have been premature. President Kruger, in reply to the message of Queen Victoria, says that he intends to turn Dr. Jameson and the other English prisoners who took part in the raid over to the British Government for punishment, but a dispatch from Johannesburg states that the surrender of the prisoners will be made conditional on the abrogation of the Anglo-Boer convention of 1884, which gives Great Britain suzerainty over the Transvaal. If such a condition as this is imposed by the Boers it is quite certain that Great Britain will never agree to it.

Emperor William is incensed by the outburst in England in regard to the Transvaal question, and intends to pay England no further visits.

ENGLAND WANTS THIS ISLAND.

Small Pile of Rock in the Channel That France Says is Hers.

Maitre Islet is the most prominent rock on that dangerous reef which is some ten miles from the Castle and harbor of St. Helier, in the Channel Isles.

Two months ago, the Governor of Jersey, accompanied by a few members of the States, set out to inspect the roads. England's union jack and the St. Andrew's flag were hoisted on the staff and saluted by the cheers of the elated spectators.

MAITRE ISLET.

These facts were communicated to the inhabitants of St. Malo and Grandville, who wired in detail what had taken place to the Paris newspapers, in which articles appeared declaring positively that the island belonged to France, and not to Britannia.

A diplomatic correspondence has taken place between the foreign offices of both countries, and it is reported a commission will be appointed to settle the question as to which country the island belongs.

FATAL DUEL OVER A GIRL.

Two Florida Men Meet in the Woods and Fight to the Death.

Henry Thomas and Albert Stafford fought a duel near Mount Pleasant, Fla., over a woman with whom they were desperately in love. Both were killed. It is alleged that the young woman constantly excited their jealousy for amusement.

Until recently the men were very warm friends. They became rivals for the affections of the young woman, and their friendship was soon changed to hatred. Each has gone around the country heavily armed. Their friends succeeded in keeping them apart until a few days ago when they met in the woods, apparently by accident.

Arrangements were hastily made for the duel. The men agreed to use their revolvers at forty paces, and shoot till their weapons were empty. After the first shot they were privileged to advance.

The first shots were almost simultaneous, but neither man was injured. They advanced, firing rapidly. At the second exchange of shots Stafford hit Thomas, and he fell. Stafford advanced again, firing on his prostrated rival.

When Stafford was within twenty paces Thomas staggered to his feet, and, with his left hand, steadied himself against a small sapling. He took deliberate aim and fired, the bullet hitting Stafford in the breast. Stafford's last shot struck Thomas in the stomach, and he died almost instantly.

The duel has caused great excitement in the settlement where the young men lived. The young woman is severely criticised. When told of the dreadful outcome of the affair she showed but little emotion, saying how silly for men to fight about a woman.

John McCormick, who lives near Monett, Mo., in making application for a pension learned that a man in Arkansas had been drawing one in his name for several years.

Idaho's Timber Resources.

C. O. Brown, Idaho's State timber expert, has so far estimated about 20,000 acres, and he reports in round numbers 320,000,000 feet of lumber, divided as follows: White pine, 120,000,000; yellow pine, 6,000,000; white fir, 40,000,000; red fir, 35,000,000; tamarack, 72,000,000; cedar, 45,000,000.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The Absence of It.

If there is any truth in the saying that happiness is the absence of all pain, mental and physical, the enjoyment of it can only be found in heaven. But so far as the physical is concerned, it is within easy reach; at least measurably so, as far as cure will go. The sum of human misery in this line is made up of greater or less degrees of physical suffering. The minor aches and pains which afflict mankind are easy to reach and as easily cured. There are none in the whole category, which, if taken in time, cannot be cured. They must in some form afflict the nerves, the bones, the muscles and joints of the human body. They are all more or less hurtful and wasteful to the system. St. Jacobs Oil is made to cure them, to search out hidden pain spots, and to cure promptly in a true remedial and lasting way. Very, very many have not known happiness for years till they used it, and very many are putting off cure and happiness because they don't use it.

Fifteen million tons of ice were used in constructing the ice palace at Leadville, Col.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

Two British military officers have been detailed to organize the British Guiana police.

SINGERS AND ARTISTS GENERALLY are users of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" for Hoarseness and Throat Troubles. They afford instant relief

Sparrow heads are still worth a cent apiece in Illinois by way of a bounty.

Earliest Vegetables Always Pay.

That's so, the editor hears Mr. Market Gardner say. Well, why don't you have them? Simply because you don't plant Salzer's Northern grown seeds. His vegetables are bred to earliness and they never disappoint you. Salzer is the largest grower of vegetables, farm seeds, grasses, clovers, potatoes, etc.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT TO the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., with 10c. postage, you will get sample package of Early Bird Radish (ready in 16 days) and their great catalogue. Catalogue alone, 5c. postage. (A.)

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me many a doctor's bill.—S. F. HARDY, Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, 1894.

Feed

The nerves upon pure blood, and they will be your faithful servants and not tyrannical masters; you will not be nervous, but strong, cheerful and happy. To have pure blood, and to keep it pure, take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

A lesson in Cooking

Two Cupfuls of Hecker's Self-Raising Buckwheat,
Two Cupfuls of Cold Water,
Stir a few times,
Bake on a hot griddle.

Takes about a Minute.

Hecker's BUCKWHEAT.

24

NYNU—3

MEN AND BOYS!

Want to learn all about a Horse? How to Pick Out a Good One? Know imperfections and so Guard against Fraud? Detect Disease and Effect a Cure when same is possible? Tell the age by the Teeth? What to call the Different Parts of the Animal? How to Shoe a Horse Properly? All this and other Valuable Information can be obtained by reading our **100-PAGE ILLUSTRATED HORSE BOOK**, which we will forward, post paid, on receipt of only **25 cents in stamps.**

BOOK PUB. HOUSE.
134 Leonard St.. New York City

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

OPIUM and **WHISKY** habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

QUEEN OF KOREA ALIVE.

Supposed to Have Been Murdered Last October.

STORY OF HER STRANGE ESCAPE.

Scenting Danger, She Concealed Herself and Saw Her Women Murdered---Fled Outside the Walls---The King Deceived the Japanese by Feigning That Her Body Had Been Identified.

A romance equalling anything which Rider Haggard ever wrote comes from Seoul, the capital of Korea, relating to the conspiracy which broke out there last November. The facts are known only to a few persons, one being the King, and all have the strongest motives for concealment.

It will be remembered that on November 28 an unsuccessful plot culminated in an attack on the palace by a number of Koreans belonging to the Queen's party. M. Waeber, the Russian Charge d'Affaires; Drs. Allen and Underwood and other Americans were accused, on apparently strong grounds, of being privy to the plot. They were, in fact, said to have been on the spot simultaneously with the abortive attempt. They, however, denied all complicity.

The King and the Japanese, being warned beforehand, posted extra guards and foiled the conspiracy. Information now shows that M. Waeber and the English Consul shared the secret, the object being to seize the Ministers, expel the Japanese, free the King from the latter's influence and restore the Queen, who was reputed to be dead, but who was in reality alive.

The Russian Secretary of Legation was the leading spirit in the conspiracy, and was deputed to convey the Queen from her place of hiding to the palace. The failure of the attempt necessitated the keeping of the secret of the Queen being in existence, which is now for the first time divulged.

When, in October, the Koreans and Japanese broke into the palace, the Queen, scenting danger, hid hastily, without speaking to her women, in an obscure outhouse, saw the

QUEEN OF KOREA.

bodies of her ladies in waiting dragged to the pyre prepared for them outside, and watched the completion of the tragedy from her hiding place.

The Queen was concealed for an hour and a half, every moment expecting discovery. She fled at last through a secret passage to the old palace and thence, after changing her dress, made her escape outside the walls of the city, where she reached a place of safety.

When the Japanese and Koreans examined the charred bodies of the women who had been burned, the King and some others shrewdly feigned that they had discovered the identity of the Queen in one of the victims, lest a search should reveal her whereabouts and lead to her murder.

The Japanese accepted the account of the Queen's death as true. Three Koreans were strangled, a few days ago, as the Queen's murderers, while the trial of Viscount Mura and other Japanese officials is proceeding at Hiroshima for the murder of a woman who still lives.

An American in Shanghai, China, says that Russia is using the supposed murder of the Queen as a weapon against the Japanese, although well knowing its falsity. The Queen has been killed by rumor twice before.

ARRESTED FOR MAFIA MURDERS.

Italians Indicted for a Series of Crimes of Violence in Pennsylvania.

Justice has at last overtaken the gang of Italian assassins who, under the direction of the Mafia, have committed murders and robberies and terrorized the people of Southern Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, for the last six months.

Nine of the worst members of the gang are now in the county jail in Wilkesbarre, four are fugitives from justice and one is in Chicago under arrest.

The Grand Jury of Luzerne County found true bills against four of the prisoners for murder and against the rest for arson, robbery, burglary, larceny, blowing up a house with dynamite and assaults on women.

Detectives who worked up the cases against these men say that there will be thirty or forty more arrests before they have captured all the criminals.

Most startling of all the discoveries concerning this band is the fact that they are all members of the Mafia, that secret organization of criminals born in Italy, but transplanted to this country. Several of the prisoners have confessed that they worked under orders received from the headquarters of the Mafia in New York City and Philadelphia. There is every indication that the organization now being broken up is the worst lot of thugs that has vexed this country since the citizens of New Orleans took the law into their own hands and exterminated that brood of Mafia murderers who brought a long series of assassinations to an end by ambushing and killing David Hennessy, the Chief of Police.

Electric Shock Kills Two Brothers.

Lee Lewis, aged fourteen years, and his brother Joseph, aged twelve, were killed while playing with a small wire, which became accidentally fastened to an electric light wire, at St. Louis, Mo. The elder boy was the first to receive the shock, and when his brother ran to his assistance and endeavored to pull the body from the wire, he also received a shock which resulted in almost instant death.

HOW TO BID FOR BONDS.

Secretary Carlisle Issues a Special Bulletin of Instructions.

Secretary Carlisle has issued a special set of very detailed instructions for intending subscribers to the new bond issue. He says:

"In subscribing for the new four per cent. bonds under the circular of January 6, 1896, the subscriber should state plainly the amount of bonds desired, the price which he proposes to pay and the place where the bonds should be delivered, which may be the subscriber's home or any other convenient place. He should at the same time state whether he desires to deposit the amount of his subscription at the Treasury Department in the city of Washington or at one of the following sub-treasuries, viz.: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans or San Francisco. Deposits at San Francisco must be with exchange on New York.

"The bonds will be issued in the following denominations, viz.: Coupon bonds, $50, $100, $500 and $1000; registered bonds, $50, $100, $500, $1000, $5000 and $10,000.

"Subscribers should, if practicable, state in their proposals the denominations of the bonds desired, and whether they should be coupon or registered; but if, at the time of offering the subscription, the kind and denomination of the bonds cannot be stated, the subscriber may defer giving that information until he is notified that his proposal is accepted.

"Gold certificates will be received the same as gold coin in payment of subscriptions, but no payment should be made by any subscriber until he has been notified by the Secretary that his subscription has been accepted.

"Additional copies of the form of proposal may be had upon application to the Secretary of the Treasury.

"Envelopes should be plainly marked 'Proposals for four per cent. bonds.'"

BOND TABLE FOR INVESTORS.

Each Postmaster Will Receive a Copy of Carlisle's Circular.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given out a table showing the amount which should be bid for the new four per cent. bonds maturing February 1, 1925, on February 1, 1896, in order that the investor may realize any rate of interest between 2½ per cent. and four per cent. per annum. Following is the table:

Interest.	Amount.	Interest.	Amount.
2½	130.8749	3½	109.0356
2¾	124.9234	3 9-16	107.8900
3	119.3229	3⅝	106.7121
3 1-16	117.9745	3 11-16	105.5516
3⅛	116.6471	3¾	104.4082
3 3-16	115.3391	3 13-16	103.2816
3¼	114.0506	3⅞	102.1716
3 5-16	112.7814	3 15-16	101.0778
3⅜	111.5310	4	100.0000
3 7-16	110.2992		

The Treasury Department has also begun the task of sending to each Postmaster in the United States a copy of Secretary Carlisle's circular of January 6 asking for proposals for the purchase of the new bonds. By direction of the Postmaster-General these notices are to be posted in a conspicuous place in each office.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Piano makers in Brooklyn, N. Y., are trying to reorganize.

The agitation for an eight-hour working day is spreading rapidly.

Italian stone carvers in New York City will demand increased wages.

The building of a labor meeting hall in Newark, N. J., is contemplated.

The average of ships and sailors in the port of London every day is 1000 ships and 9000 men.

A telegram from Seattle, Wash., states that the Coast Seamen's Union has advanced wages $5 per month all around.

In one of the small New York City theatres a strike among the actors revealed the fact that the heavy villain received only $6.75 a week.

The Kings County "L" road, Brooklyn, N. Y., has restored the wages of its employes, which were subjected to a ten per cent. cut two years ago.

The Whittier Cotton Mill, on the Chattahoochee River, near Atlanta, Ga., has been put in operation. Its cost was $200,000. It has 10,000 spindles.

A mass meeting of slipper and shoe makers was held in the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Labor Lyceum for the purpose of restoring the Union, which lapsed several years ago.

A movement was set on foot to collect subscriptions toward erecting a monument in Washington, D. C., in memory of Uriah Stevens, the founder of the order of the Knights of Labor.

All the furnaces of Newcastle, Penn., are closing down as the result of demands on the part of the employes to pay for time and a half on Sunday and a corresponding increase on holidays.

The American Federation of Labor, in session in New York City, adopted a resolution declaring that party politics should have no place in the Federation of Labor. This is regarded as a blow at the Socialistic element.

The ten per cent. advance in wages of the 16,000 coke workers of Frick & Co., Pennsylvania, is followed by a similar increase for the 2000 employes of W. J. Rainey. The past three months have been the busiest in the history of the coke region.

The annual statement of dividends paid by the Fall River (Mass.) mills in 1895 shows that the average amounts paid are larger than in many years. The percentage is 8.09 on a capitalization of $21,268,000, the total amount paid out being $1,721,425.

Many ministers in different parts of the country have written to Augustine McCraith, General Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, that they will comply with the request of the Federation to preach upon the subject of "The Eight-Hour Work Day."

OUT OF THE COMMON RUN.

Great Britain's navy is composed of 65,000 men.

On January 1, 1895, the armies of the world included 4,209,000 men.

It is said that chewing-gum costs the people of this country $20,000,000 a year.

The annual issue of books is estimated at 85,000,000 volumes, consuming 65,000 tons of sized paper.

Sylvanus Sawyer, the inventor of the rifled cannon, has just died in Templeton., Mass., at the age of seventy-three.

The most expensive army of the world is that of Germany, which costs from $86,000,000 to $105,000,000 per year.

The Duke and Duchess of Fife will spend $100,000 in the construction of a new residence, Mar Lodge, in Scotland.

In the new home of the new Duchess of Marlborough, there are said to be twenty staircases leading from the main floor to the second.

A section of Tom Paine's brain is on exhibition in London. The Pall Mall Gazette says that it is quite black and "looks like a chunk of iron pyrites."

BELMONT---VANDERBILT.

Mrs. Alva E. Vanderbilt Becomes Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont.

Mrs. Alva E. Vanderbilt, mother of the Duchess of Marlborough, and Oliver Hazzard Perry Belmont were married in New York City, a few days ago, in the forenoon at 10 o'clock. The wedding took place in the main drawing room of Mrs. Vanderbilt's house, Seventy-second street and Madison avenue, Mayor Strong performing the ceremony. Besides the bride and bridegroom and the Mayor seven persons were present at the ceremony. No member of the bridegroom's family was present.

MRS. O. H. P. BELMONT.

The bride and bridegroom stood at the east end of the drawing room, between the two windows looking out on Madison avenue, where the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough stood to receive the felicitations of their friends after their wedding in St. Thomas's Church on November 7. There were no floral decorations in the room. The bride wore a green cloth traveling costume, trimmed with black braid. She wore neither hat nor gloves. The bridegroom wore a black frock coat, light waistcoat, and light trousers. A white boutonniere was in the left lapel of his coat. Those present stood during the service. No one acted as best man to the bridegroom, and the bride was unattended. They left by the 1 o'clock train for Newport, R. I., to spend their honeymoon at Mr. Belmont's place, Belcourt.

Mrs. Belmont's maiden name was Miss Alva E. Smith, and she is a daughter of the late Murray Forbes Smith, of Mobile, Ala. She was one of three sisters, who were called "The Three Southern Beauties." Only a few months after her debut in New York society she met William K. Vanderbilt at a dance given in his honor by his sister, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, just after his return from Europe. The two were mutually attracted and their engagement was announced soon afterward. The wedding followed a short engagement. On March 6, 1895, Justice Barrett granted to Mrs. Vanderbilt an absolute divorce on the statutory grounds. Mr. Vanderbilt put in no defence.

Mr. Belmont is the third son of the late August Belmont. His mother was the daughter of Commodore Mathew Perry. His brothers are Perry Belmont and August Belmont, the head of the banking house of August Belmont & Co. O. H. P. Belmont's youngest brother, Raymond, was killed by an accidental pistol shot in his father's house several years ago. His only sister is the wife of S. S. Howland. O. H. P. Belmont was educated at Annapolis, graduating with the class of 1880. In 1883 he married Miss Sarah Whiting, daughter of Mrs. Augustus Whiting and sister of Mrs. John H. Davis. Mr. Belmont and Miss Whiting had been married only a few months, when they disagreed, and about a year after the wedding husband and wife separated. In the summer of 1886 Mrs. Belmont secured a divorce from her husband at Newport, she receiving the custody of her one child. On March 20, 1889, Mrs. Belmont married George L. Rives.

THE VENEZUELAN COMMISSION.

All the Members Present at the Second Meeting in Washington.

The members of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission reassembled in the diplomatic room of the State Department at Washington after a recess of a week. Andrew D. White, who was the only absentee at the original meeting, was present. Justice David J. Brewer, the President of the Commission, presided, and his private secretary, Frederick J. Haig, was temporarily installed as clerk pending the appointment of the executive officer and the other assistants to be selected.

DANIEL C. GILMAN.
(President of Johns Hopkins University and member of the Boundary Commission.)

A large number of applications for employment by the Commission have been received from stenographers, translators, and others anxious to obtain clerical employment, and some of these crowded the anteroom between the office of the Secretary of State and the diplomatic room when the members of the Commission began their session.

The Commission adjourned for the day at 3.30 o'clock, after having been in continuous session for five hours. No selection of officers was made. The Commission decided to lease offices on the fourth floor of the Baltimore Sun Building. Until these are prepared for use it will meet at Justice Brewer's residence. Dr. Gilman presented to the Commission a sketch of a preliminary physical map of the disputed territory.

Hurrah For Pennsylvania.

The farmers of Pennsylvania are to be congratulated. M. M. Luther, East Troy, Pa., grew over 200 bushels Salzer's Silver Mine Oats on one measured acre. Think of it! Now there are thirty thousand farmers going to try and beat Mr. Luther and win $200 in gold! and they'll do it, in New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and the east. Will you be one of them?

Then there is Silver King Barley, cropped on poor soil 116 bus. per acre in 1895. Isn't that wonderful—and corn 230 bus. and potatoes and grasses and clovers, fodder plants, etc., etc. Freight is cheap to New York and the east.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND it with 10c. postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will receive their mammoth catalogue and ten packages grains and grasses, including above oats, free. (A.)

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{ SEAL } A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A Good Dog is Worth Looking After.

If you own a dog and think anything of him, you should be able to treat him intelligently when ill and understand him sufficiently to detect symptoms of illness. The dog doctor book written by H. Clay Glover, D. V. S., specialist in canine diseases to the principal kennel clubs, will furnish this information. It is a cloth bound, handsomely illustrated book, and will be sent postpaid by the Book Publishing House, 134 Leonard St., N. Y. City, on receipt of 40 cts. in postage stamps.

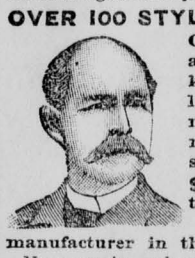
DON'T Wheeze and cough when Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar will cure.
Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

W. L. DOUGLAS $3. SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.

If you pay $4 to $6 for shoes, examine the W. L. Douglas Shoe, and see what a good shoe you can buy for **$3.**

OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS,



CONGRESS, BUTTON, and LACE, made in all kinds of the best selected leather by skilled workmen. We make and sell more $3 Shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

None genuine unless name and price is stamped on the bottom.

Ask your dealer for our $5, $4, $3.50, $2.50, $2.25 Shoes; $2.50, $2 and $1.75 for boys.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. If your dealer cannot supply you, send to factory, enclosing price and 36 cents to pay carriage. State kind, style of toe (cap or plain), size and width. Our Custom Dept. will fill your order. Send for new Illustrated Catalogue to Box R.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

NYNU—3

THE AERMOTOR CO. does half the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1/6 what it was. It has many branch houses, and supplies its goods and repairs at your door. It can and does furnish a better article for less money than others. It makes Pumping and Geared, Steel, Galvanized-after-Completion Windmills, Tilting and Fixed Steel Towers, Steel Buzz Saw Frames, Steel Feed Cutters and Feed Grinders. On application it will name one of these articles that it will furnish until January 1st at 1/3 the usual price. It also makes Tanks and Pumps of all kinds. Send for catalogue. Factory: 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore Streets, Chicago.

Raphael, Angelo, Rubens, Tasso

The "LINENE" are the Best and Most Economical Collars and Cuffs worn; they are made of fine cloth, both sides finished alike, and being reversible, one collar is equal to two of any other kind. *They fit well, wear well and look well.* A box of Ten Collars or Five Pairs of Cuffs for Twenty-Five Cents.

A Sample Collar and Pair of Cuffs by mail for Six Cents. Name style and size. Address

REVERSIBLE COLLAR COMPANY,
17 Franklin St., New York. 27 Kilby St., Boston.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

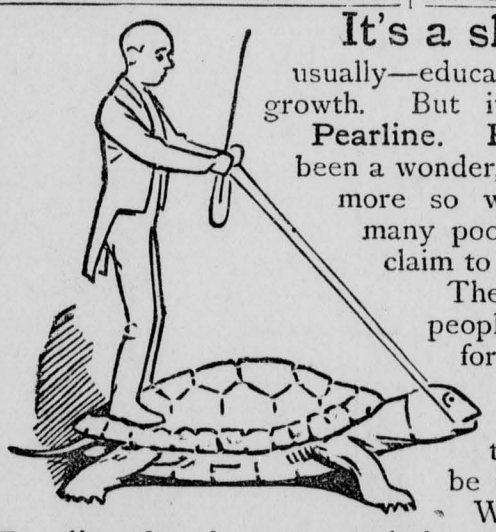
25 YEARS IN THE POULTRY YARD
108 pp. 51st Ed. Written and sold by a farmer and Poultryman of 50 years experience. A plain, practical System, easily learned. Describes their diseases, how to make hens lay. Cholera, Gapes & Roup you need not have. Price, 25c. (stamps). A Free Cat'l. A. M. LANG, Box 321, Chicago, Ill.

RIPANS TABULES

Mr. Charles S. Patterson, the publisher of *Newspaperdom*, says that it is not often that he gets so enthusiastic as he does over Ripans Tabules. Almost with the regularity of clockwork he used to feel, at about eleven o'clock, that something had gone wrong with his breakfast, especially was this true if he had had a restless night, as is no uncommon thing with head-workers. "My stomach," said Mr. Patterson, "is under the standard as to strength, and it seems at these times to act only indifferently, and finally to stop. Clouds come before my vision and a slight nausea is felt. Then I reach out for my Ripans. (Years of the sort of thing related have made me know the symptoms as well as my name.) Down goes one of the blessed little concentrated boons, and in a few minutes the visual clouds lift, discomfort passes away, stomach apparently resumes operations, and at 12.30 or 1 o'clock I go out for my usual rather hearty luncheon—all in delightful contrast with my former practically ruined afternoons—that I sought to escape by fasting and various doses."

Ripans Tabules are sold by druggists, or by mail if the price (50 cents a box) is sent to The Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce st., New York. Sample vial, 10 cents.

$3 A DAY SURE. SEND us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day; absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free you work in the locality where you live; send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work; absolutely sure; write at once. D. T. MORGAN, Manager, Box LF, DETROIT, MICHIGAN



It's a slow process, usually—education, development, and growth. But it hasn't been so with Pearline. Pearline's success has been a wonder, from the start. All the more so when you consider the many poor imitations of it, which claim to make washing easy.

These things tend to confuse people, of course. They're forced on the public by peddlers, prizes, substitution, etc. No doubt they're often thought to be the same as Pearline. We protest. Don't judge Pearline by the company it has to keep. 471

Millions NOW USE Pearline

"Thrift is a Good Revenue." Great Saving Results From Cleanliness and

SAPOLIO

Odds and Ends.

Arizona was first in the market with this season's oranges, beating California by a week or so.

John Rogers of Portland, Or., is 104 years old, and is hale and active. He says his father was 105 years old when he died.

Mrs. Hester Curtis of Lafayette, Ind., who was murdered a few days ago, was the mother of twenty-five children, including seven pairs of twins.

A personal note for $10, on which the interest was $340, came into court in Arizona recently. The rate of interest stipu ated was $1.25 a week. The note was outlawed.

More than 200 car loads of oranges have been shipped from Los Angeles Cal., to the East this season. It is stated that oranges have been shipped from Riverside, Cal., during every month of 1895.

The Congregational Church of Sedalia, Mo., is going to make a grand effort to bring the old sinners into the fold this year. Young women are to act as ushers in place of the young men hitherto acting in that capacity.

California's record of orange shipments this season far surpasses that of any other year. Up to Dec. 18 last 460 car loads of oranges had been shipped East from southern California, as compared with eighteen car loads in 1894.

Vandals a few days ago stole the bronze plate from the monument over the grave of President Monroe in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va. It is not unnaturally suspected that some misguided patriot stole it to preserve as a relic.

The total salmon pack of the Pacific coast during last year, for the full spring and fall seasons, was 2,034,877 cases. Of this amount 627,000 cases were packed on the Columbia river, 637,000 cases in Alaska, and 512,877 cases in British Columbia.

There was a considerable increase in the output of railway locomotives and freight cars in the United States during 1895 over 1894. Last year 1,109 locomotives were built, as against 695 in 1894, and 31,803 freight cars were built, as against 17,029 in 1894.

Eskiminzin, an Apache chief, who has been a notable mischief maker and conspicuous in many of the Apache outbreaks, died at San Carlos, Ariz., last week. Some time ago he was exiled to Florida, but was permitted to return to his home. He died of old age.

A particularly unhappy Christmas was experienced by a Kentuckian resident in the village of Fairview. On Christmas eve he sent to the neighboring town of Hopkinsville for a jug of whiskey. By some mistake a jug of coal oil was delivered to him early next morning, and he was obliged to go thirsty all Christmas Day, and send his callers away thirsty, too.

Experiments are being made in Arizona in the establishment of carrier pigeon messenger service between remote mining camps and the nearest towns or railway shipping points. So far as tried the service has proved successful and very valuable. The trails out from some of the large camps are long and difficult to traverse at times, and the carrier pigeons insure a great saving of time in exchanging communications.

A man with a bullet hole through his left lung is living in Milton, Ind., and is fast recovering from the injury, which all the doctors thought would result in his death within a few days of his receiving it. His name is Joseph Revellee. Last February he was shot in a quarrel, the bullet piercing his left lung. For several days he was apparently at the point of death, and the doctors said he could not recover. But after a week or so he began to improve, and now, though still in the hospital, is said to be on the way to certain recovery. The injured lung has hardened, and the heart has been pushed slightly out of place.

Five thousand horses in one bunch were rounded up on the Flathead Indian Reservation in Montana a week or so since. So large a band of horses is seldom seen now except on a few of the Indian reservations, where there is an unrestricted range. For almost a week before the bunch was gathered in the Indians and half breeds were scouring the valleys, canons, and mountain sides, driving every horse they found toward the common centre, ready for the annual cutting out into individually owned bands.

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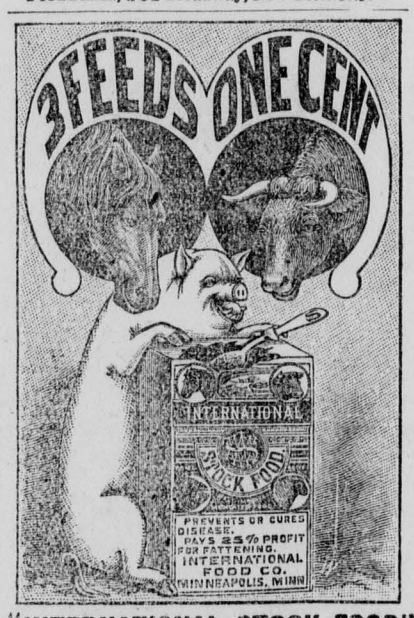

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